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WHAT SHE LIKES.

"Oh, teach me how to woo thee!"
A lover once did sing.
"I'm much inclined unto thee;
I pine like anything,
My heart to thee I bring.

"My lute I'll touch full sweetly,
If that will fill the bill.
My heart is gone completely
And I have little skill
To do much more than thrill.

"Yet I'm entirely willing
To do the best I can,
For I'm aware that thrilling
Is not my wisest plan.
I'm quite a willing man.

"I'll celebrate in verses
Your beauty and your grace,
And he who these asperses
Will need another face.
I'll make him hard to trace.

"My being's whole devotion,
My tongue, lute, fist and pen
Are yours, and I've a notion
You might find poorer men.
Teach me to woo thee, then."

To which the maid, replying,
Said: "No one but a fool
Would spend his time in sighing,
You really seem to drool.
I'm not an infant school.

"The articles you offer
I'm sure I do not need.
If chocolates you'd proffer
You might perhaps succeed.
Devotion! Lutes, indeed!

"Bring on your Beauty roses,
Bring your bijouterie
And such—a man who knows is,
I think, the man for me.
But try, and we will see."
—Chicago Daily News.

IS IT WORTH WHILE?

Is it worth while that we jostle a brother,
Bearing his load on the rough road of life?
Is it worth while that we jeer at each other,
In blackness of heart that we war to the knife?
God pity us all in our pitiful strife.

God pity us all as we jostle each other;
God pardon us all for the triumphs we feel
When a fellow goes down 'neath his load on the heather,
Pierced to the heart. Words are keener than steel,
And mightier far for woe than for weal.

Were it not well in this brief little journey
On over the isthmus, down into the tide,
We give him a fish instead of a serpent,
Ere folding the hands to be still and abide
Forever and aye in dust at his side?

Look at the roses saluting each other;
Look at the herds all at peace on the plain—
Man, and man only, makes war on his brother,
And laughs in his heart at his peril and pain;
Shamed by the beasts that go down on the plain.

Is it worth while that we battle to humble
Some poor fellow down into the dust?
God pity us all! Time oft will tumble
All of us together, like leaves in a gust,
Humbled, indeed, down into the dust.
—Joaquin Miller.

THE FISHERMAN.

The fisher's face is hard to read,
His eyes are deep and still;
His boots have crushed a pungent weed
Beside a far-off rill.
Oh, early lifted be the latch
And sped through dew away,
But when we see him at the catch
That was to mark the day,
He lifts his empty hands and smiles:
"I fished for hours, I fished for miles."

The fisher has an open mind,
A meditative heart;
He walks companioned by the wind
Or else alone, apart.
Within some stream-enchanted dell.
The fish about him play
In sweet content. They know full well
That friend of his are they.
Dame Nature all his soul beguiles
With murmurous hours and emerald miles.

But one who trod the path he took
By fragrant woodland ways,
To where the cold trout-haunted brook
Ran thick-leaved from the gaze.
Heard him but sigh, "How far it is!
My God—and what am I
That Thy most secret harmonies
Should flood the ear and eye?"
At eve with empty hands he smiles:
"I caught the best of hours and miles."
—Ethelyn Wetherald.

APPARATUS FOR TRANSPORTING FISH

As is well known, the transportation of live fish, oysters and the like is attended by the greatest difficulty, as the water very quickly loses its contained air together with the oxygen necessary to maintain the life of the fish. For this reason the fish tanks hitherto employed require to be constantly supplied with fresh water or to have the whole of the

water renewed at short intervals of time. Now a water tank has been introduced by two Swiss inventors which provides means of supplying the necessary oxygen to the water by passing into the tank either air or the constituent thereof which is necessary to the maintenance of life. Attached to the transport vessel which contains the fish are two cylinders containing air or oxygen, which is compressed in one cylinder until the pressure reaches the proper power, as indicated on the gauge at the top. Before this air is introduced into the water in the tank it is transferred to the second cylinder, to reduce its pressure, flowing from this reservoir into a pipe leading to the bottom of the water tank. The air bubbles slowly from the perforations in this pipe and mingles with the water, communicating there to the oxygen needed for the prolonged retention of the fish in the tank. The air may be compressed by means of a small pump mounted on the side of the tank, thus enabling the carrier to recharge the cylinder as the pressure decreases.

The Passing of Bill.

"And did he pass placidly and peacefully away, Mrs. Hoggins?" said the district visitor, sympathetically, as he gazed at the body of the deceased bookmaker, whom he had so long and fruitlessly endeavored to reclaim.

"Well—er—yes, sir," replied the widow, with a short, dry cough, "you may call it that, for he was so weakened an' worn out with his illness. But—lor! if Bill had only had his strength left, you bet there'd 'ave been a blank dash of a ruddy row about it!"—Sporting Times.

LOVE LETTERS 303 YEARS OLD

Lover Prayeth for Remydie of His Pinchinge Paynes.

A Devonshire correspondent sends us the following copy of a "love letter" which was addressed some 303 years ago by a Mr. V——, a landed proprietor, then residing near South Molton, to a Mrs. L——.

The original is beautifully written in the old "black letter" style—generally in vogue in the reign of Queen Elizabeth—and prior to its discovery recentiy it had not seen the light of day for a great number of years. How it has been preserved so long is a mysteiy, says the London Mail, for though old law papers often kept through many centuries, it is seldom that the actual letters of dead and gone lovers come to light after so long a period:

"O my sweet-harte, the longe absence of your persone, hath constrayned me to expresse unto you, my deere, the inwarde, griefs, the secrete sorrowes, the pinchinge paynes, that my poor oppressed harte pitifuly endureth. My tremblinge hand is scarce able holde the penne, neither dare my stammeringe tongue to expresse, that which my afflicted harte desireth to manifest unto you.

"Therefore, my Sweete, vouchsafe to graunte some speedie remydie unto the grievous anguishes of my heavye harte; Detracte noe tyme, but wey with yourselfe this provorbe: The sicker that anybodie is, so much the more speede ought the Phisicon to make and provide the medicon—leaste cominge to late his labor be loste; but if a sicke body be discomforted at on (one) Phissycion's hand he may have recourse unto another, whereas I, discomforted at your hands can have recourse unto none other. And thus, hoping to have some speedie comfort at your hands, upon that hope I repose me till further opportunitye.

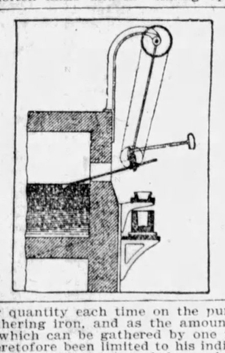
——— of May, 1599.

Take this girdell, Sweete-hart, though the gift be small,
Take heart, take hand, take body and all,
You have myheart, and shall have ever,
Change when you will, but I will Never.
You———.

The names of the parties do not appear on the letter itself. The paper on which it is written is now crumbling into powder through age, and the writer's signature, together with the termination of the letter, has disappeared. His name, however, was given in an accompanying memorandum written centuries ago, probably by the hand of a descendant. Unfortunately no evidence is forthcoming to show whether his "pinchinge paynes" were subsequently alleviated—one hopes so.

NEW GLASS-GATHERING MACHINE

The gathering of glass from the melting pot for use in molds is an operation of importance in the manufacture of glassware. It requires skill on the part of the workman in judging the temperature of the molten mass and in taking up the



proper quantity each time on the puntie, or gathering iron, and as the amount of glass which can be gathered by one man has heretofore been limited to his individual capacity, this portion of the work has required a large number of men in each establishment. As an improvement over the old method of manipulating the gathering irons, and to enable one man to operate several irons simultaneously, an apparatus, which we illustrate herewith, has been invented. It consists of a number of irons mounted in sockets and geared to a horizontal shaft running across the face of the pot. "With a handle projecting at right angles to the shaft, the operator controls the movement of the irons, thrusting them simultaneously into the molten glass and rotating them until a sufficient quantity is gathered, when the irons are withdrawn and suspended over the moulds, which are placed in proximity to the furnace. The glass is next to be cut from the end of each iron and caused to drop into the moulds, which are then removed to the press. One decided advantage of this apparatus is that the operator can work at a greater distance from the fire, and his iron does not become so heated that a change is necessary.

SOME FUN ITEMS.

SOMETIMES RUBS OFF.

Silicus—A pretty woman doesn't always wear well.

Cynicus—No; beauty sometimes rubs off.—Philadelphia Record.

AFTER THE HONEYMOON.

"Was it an ideal match?"

"No; I think it must have been one of the common kind."

"And why?"

"Because they made so much noise every time they flared up."—Chicago Daily News.

NOT MUCH CHOICE.

"Dartmouth college has a professor who professes to believe that man is descended from the horseshoe crab."

"But doesn't that seem quite as bad as being called a lobster?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WEATHER CRITICISM.

"Nasty rain!" exclaimed Tottie, as she looked out at the drizzle.

"Oh, no, Tottie!" said her mother, reprovingly; "not nasty rain—nice rain."

"Yes," insisted the little monitor, "nasty rain! It spits on the windows."—Indianapolis News.

HIS VEXING PROBLEM.

The boy was greatly troubled.

"Is it true, father," he asked, "that they have whipping posts in some states?"

The father assured him that it was.

"And do they whip grown people?" asked the boy.

"When they deserve it," said the father.

"Well," asserted the boy, with conviction, "if that's the case, I don't see what's the use of growing up."—Brooklyn Eagle.

WAY AHEAD.

Briggs—Have you made any money on the races this year?

Griggs—I should say I had. I haven't been there once.—Detroit Free Press.

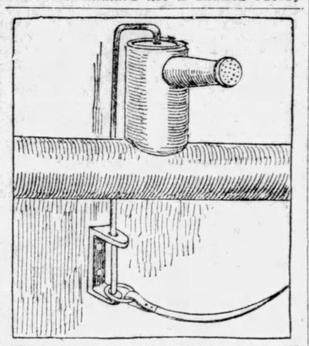
Pathos and Bathos.

There is something ludicrous and at the same time pathetic in a little letter one of our New York papers printed the other day in its beauty specialist column. This is it:

"Dear Miss Beauty Doctor—Please tell me how to remove wrinkles from my fingers, palms and hands. I am deaf and dumb."—Washington Post.

UNHITCHING DEVICE FOR ANIMALS

Next to the loss of human life by fire nothing seems more terrible than the destroying of the dumb animals which have proven our friends, the attachment between the man and the brute often greatly increasing the feeling beyond the mere thought of pecuniary loss to the man when the animal's life is snuffed out by



the flames. Especially is this true when a faithful horse, securely tied in the stall, is burned in the fire which destroys a barn, the owner often risking his life in a vain endeavor to rescue the animal. A device which may possibly aid in saving the lives of animals caught in stable fires is shown in the accompanying illustration. This arrangement comprises a water pipe running through each manger in the stable, with a cylinder vertically mounted on the pipe in front of the stall of each animal. In this cylinder is a plunger, which is elevated as soon as the water is allowed to flow through the supply pipe. When the plunger is lifted it pulls up on the rod running through the fastening ring on the end of the halter rope, thus permitting the ring to fall free and releasing the animal. At the same instant a jet of water issues from the nozzle directly against the animal's body, serving to cool the skin and possibly drive the animal out of the building, while the continued flow of water from the jet will aid in extinguishing any fire in the stall.

A VEGETARIAN CAT.

The vegetarian cat owned by Tommy Magruder, of Newark, is in clover just now. Everything on the little Belleyue avenue farm, where the cat and Tommy both live, is at its best, and the cat does not miss much that is ripening except the bell peppers, tomatoes and celery. These she does not like, but she eats lettuce, cabbage and green corn, raw, with avidity.

She prefers her corn husked, but will husk it herself in a rough way if it is left where she can get at it. "Woozy," as the boys call her, has never been known to climb a cornstalk to get at an ear, but she is seen every day nipping parsley and lettuce, and a few days ago she was caught eating into a growing cabbage. Succotash is one of her favorite dishes, but she is fond of cooked string beans, warm or cold.

Boiled sweet or white potatoes suit Woozy's peculiar taste at any time, and she also likes the latter fried or creamed. But she is wasteful in eating raw green corn from the cob. She will strip one cob completely, scattering a great deal of the corn over the ground, and will take six nips out of three or four other ears meanwhile.

Woozy is a great-grandmother, and her progeny never has shown any desire for a vegetable diet. One of her children showed a morbid desire for ice and ice cream and was fond of clams and oysters, and all but Woozy have shown the usual cat's craze for crabs, lobsters, and fish. Woozy will let the fish go and tackle a plate of cold corn chowder in preference. She eats beef or mutton, but daintily, and she will leave cold meat for cold boiled onions at any time.—New York Sun.

NEW SHOE FASTENER.

For the man in a hurry to get to work in the morning or for the man who oversleeps and has to rush to make up lost time inventions which enable him to dress quickly have a peculiar interest, and there is no doubt that many a person would like to utilize an apparatus similar to that which is employed by fire companies for harnessing the horses, if it could be applied to the clothing of a human being. At present, however, the shoe is about the only article of apparel which the inventor has sought to improve on, and in our illustration we show a new fastening device which can be applied to a shoe which has laces to draw the edges together. Located just above the top lacing eyelet on each meeting edge of the upper is a short lacing loop, preferably of leather, with a metallic

tube section inside to give the lace free movement. Located above the short loops is a pair of long loops extending almost to the top of the upper, with slightly curved metallic tubes inside. The lacing is inserted in the eyelets in the usual manner, and is then passed through the short and long tubes. When the shoe is on the foot it is only necessary to give a pull on the lace ends and tie the knot, drawing the edges of the upper close enough together to fit snugly on the ankle, the slight curve in the tubes causing the lace to exert its pressure along the whole length.

Relationship Established.

Among the stories told to the Christian Endeavorers while they were in Boston was one concerning a peripatetic of the barefooted variety and a farmer, who was also a church deacon. The deacon was taking lunch under his own vine and fig tree, and unto him the peripatetic said:

"Sir, I'm very hungry."

"You haven't been shaved," replied the deacon.

"No, but I'm very hungry."

"You're very dirty, into the bargain."

"Yes, but I'm very hungry."

"Well, can you say the Lord's Prayer?"

"No, I can't."

"Will you say it for a piece of bread?"

"I will."

The deacon started in with "Our Father," at the same time cutting off a slice as he enunciated the words. The tramp repeated "Our Father," then suddenly asked:

"Did you say 'Our Father?'"

"Yes, 'Our Father.'"

"Stop just a moment," continued the dirty man. "You mean your father and my father?"

"I do," answered the deacon.

"Then we are brothers," triumphantly proceeded the unshaved.

"We are."

"Then, for our father's sake, cut that bread thicker and cut it quicker."—Boston Herald.

Case Hardened.

"Did your wife faint when you received my telegram in the middle of the night?"

"Oh, no. She's an orphan and has no sisters or brothers, you know."—Chicago Record-Herald.

NOT ALL SORDID.

The World's Redeeming Feature Is Its Widespread Charity.

Does the spirit of commercialism rule the age entirely? Not always, says the Minneapolis Tribune. Witness Dr. Adolf Lorenz, the specialist from Austria, who came to this country for a $150,000 fee to cure the deformity of one of the Armour children. His work in the rich man's family done and his fee earned, performing similar operations upon whole host of poor children without fee or reward. Is Dr. Lorenz benevolent above the average of his profession? Why should he exhibit his skill and exhaust his nerve power upon patients who cannot pay him, when every moment of his time and skill could be coined into golden ingots—or rather into the gold-based currency of this republic? Does he do it to advertise himself? That would seem to be unnecessary, since his fame is already sufficient to lead a denizen of Chicago to seek him out of his Austrian home and lure him across the ocean with the offer of a fee of unprecedented magnitude for a two hours' operation. The fact is that men in the medical and surgical profession are every day doing deeds of charity like unto this. Most of them are less eminent, and their doings are not widely chronicled in the newspapers—but they give their time and their all of skill to patients who cannot pay them, and thus to the extent of their ability they are exhibiting as much benevolence as Dr. Lorenz.

The world is not all sordid. The quest for money is eager, but there are bright spots which are not illumined merely by the temptation of financial gain. Nor are exhibitions of benevolence—modest or splendid—confined to the medical profession. There are others. Thousands of men and women in all occupations and in all ranks of life are daily doing deeds of kindness, sacrificing their own time and means to benefit others. Altruism cannot be said to be the distinguishing feature of the age in which we live—but there is vastly more altruism afloat in society in general than the pessimist is willing to admit.

DEVICE FOR MEASURING MEDICINES

The invention shown in the accompanying drawing is intended for use in withdrawing the contents of bottles in measured quantities, without loss from dripping or overflow. As is well known, it is difficult to pour out a spoonful of medicine from a bottle without the loss of at least a few drops of the fluid, unless the

spoon is only partly filled, and it is for the purpose of measuring the medicine in spoonful doses and pouring it into a tumbler or receptacle for taking that this little device has been introduced. It consists of a metallic cup of cylindrical shape and of such size as to pass readily through the neck of a bottle, in which it is suspended by a wire attached to the cork. Thus the measuring device is always ready for use, and is not subject to contamination from the air of the sick room, as would be the case if a spoon were utilized and left lying in the room. To guard against corrosion by the contents of a bottle in which the gauge is suspended it is necessary to coat all parts of the metal with enamel, and the inventor claims that when this precaution is taken the measure can be immersed for any length of time without detriment to itself or to the liquid. The upper end of the wire may be flattened or bent into corrugations to give it a firmer seat in the cork, or may be projected on the outside and used to withdraw the cork.

PURELY PERSONAL.

Robert T. Lincoln has bought more than a hundred acres of land at Manchester, Vt., for a future country home.

Miss Mabel V. Sparks, a ten-year-old resident of Chester, Pa., is the happiest girl of that city. Miss Alice Roosevelt has sent her an embroidered handkerchief for a sale to be held in aid of the South Chester Baptist church.

M. Nissim Behar, founder of the technical schools of the Alliance Israelite Universelle in the Orient, has arrived in Boston to begin his New England tour, after which he will go west to interest the American Jews in the work of the Alliance.

Princess Matilde Bonaparte, daughter of Jerome Bonaparte, has returned to her hotel in Paris from St. Gatien. Princess Matilde is one of the most popular figures in "la ville lumiere." She has always been rather Bohemian in her tastes, preferring the society of artists and literary people to any other. She is extremely hospitable and her dinners are most delightful little functions, invitations to them being much sought after. Princess Matilde is now eighty-two years old.

Sir William Harcourt, who recently celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of his birthday, is still a master of attack and of apt and unfamiliar quotation. Sir William has been a member of the House of Commons for just thirty-four years, having been first elected for Oxford in November, 1868. He has not been as fortunate as that other ex-chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, who is now father of the House of Commons, and has sat for East Gloucestershire since 1864 without a break. Sir William's wife is an American woman.

Caution.

"Willie, did you thank Mr. Speedway for taking you to drive?" said the mother of a small boy, solicitously. No answer. The question was repeated. Still no answer.

"Willie! Do you hear me? Did you thank Mr. Speedway for taking you to drive?"

"Yes," whispered Willie, "but he told me not to mention it!"—Life.

An Insinuation.

Mrs. Noodles—When we were married I told Fred I wanted him always to tell me just what he thought of me, and we have always got along splendidly.

Mrs. Foozle—Wasn't it lucky he didn't take you at your word?—Boston Evening Transcript.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Philip Rosser, a young lawyer, tells the main portion of the story in the first person. He visited Doncaster, a town in the Hocking valley, Ohio, on legal business. Here he met Darius Tallman, a wealthy elderly gentleman, with a homely philosophy, which he applied to every day events, and George Barnard, a bright newspaper man. The latter took Rosser to call upon the Smeads, with whom he was on terms of intimate friendship. The family consisted of Mrs. Smead, a widow; her daughter Bernice, a young lady, and her maiden sister, Miss Lavinia Beckett, a lady very popular with young and old. George Barnard is much impressed with Bernice. During the call of the young men at the Smead residence, Elsie Holland, living next door, and a close friend of Bernice, comes in, and Rosser at once falls in love with her. Elsie is a niece of Mr. Tallman.

Rosser is employed by Mr. Tallman to secure the right of way for another railway, which shall pierce the Hocking Valley coal fields, which were at that time monopolized by the Hocking & Ohio River railway. This work is to be done without letting it be known who were behind the project—Mr. Tallman and a number of moneyed associates at the state capital. Rosser, in the prosecution of his work, reaches Sterrett, a little mining town on the H. & O. R. railroad, and the first place he reached in the mining region. He found much discontent among the miners. The operators only mined coal when they had orders to fill; the railroad company could not always furnish care enough when business was brisk, and as a result the men had work only a portion of the time. Rosser talked with operators, miners and railway men, and found all had arguments in his own behalf. Finally the miners throughout the region demanded an increase in the price paid for mining and the guarantee of a stated number of days' work each month per man. The operators refused, claiming it impossible to do so on account of the competition of the West Virginia and Pittsburg coal. The miners then struck. At a picnic party, held on the Standing Rock, a sandstone bluff some 200 feet high, overlooking the town of Doncaster, George Barnard comes to an understanding with Bernice Smead. Before the party returns home Barnard receives an urgent telegram from Rosser at Sterrett, asking him to come on at once, as there is trouble.

Rosser was present at a conference between Mr. White, an operator, and a committee of three miners, in which White used strong language in refusing the strikers' demands. The committee turned to Rosser, who had heard the discussion, and asked his opinion. He replied that, to judge from the presentation of the two sides, coal mining was unprofitable in that valley, and should be abandoned. The miners took offense at this. Later in the day a mob of strikers looted White's office, and Rosser's friends, fearing that he would be roughly handled, insisted that he should remain in his room at the hotel.

Mr. Henry Morton, a resident of Doncaster, was the owner of mines in the valley. He called a secret meeting in Columbus of all the large operators, which he broached the project of combining all the large mines into one company, thus controlling the industry in the Hocking Valley. Being a director of the Hocking & Ohio River railway, he assured the operators that the road would favor the project for business reasons. Those present agreed, and appointed a committee to work out the details of the combination.

CHAPTER XI.

I remained in my room at the little hotel during the afternoon. The mob which wrecked Mr. White's office did not seem to have committed any other sort of violence, but had broken up into fragmentary groups, and expended its energies in discussion rather than in action. But when evening closed in, the main street of Sterrett was filled with groups of men whose presence was made known to the ear by their footsteps and voices rather than to the eye—for the only illumination of which the town boasted was that furnished by a few smoky kerosene street lamps, perched upon posts at intervals. The light they gave only served to make the darkness visible.

The landlord shook his head as I came down stairs to supper. "Can't tell what may happen," said he. "The boys seem to have got the bit between their teeth, and there's no doing anything with them."

When the meal was over I returned to my room, and spent the time in reading until the train should bring George Barnard. But before that time arrived, the mob again became aggressive. It seemed that the turning of White's office out of windows had been a mere sporadic act of violence, due to the unreasoning anger of a comparatively small group of men, but tacitly unopposed by the mass. The coming of darkness seemed to bring out the entire mass of striking miners, bent on mischief.

I had an interesting book, and became absorbed in its perusal. I had remained indoors more from preference than from any feeling of actual personal risk to myself; for, though it had been plain that a number of the men regarded me with hostility, I could see no reason why they should interfere with me personally, and had too much faith in the fairness of the average American citizen to feel at all anxious on the score of personal violence, notwithstanding the fears of the landlord and the postmaster.

There were three other mine operators at Sterrett beside Mr. White, each of them running several mines, and in addition there were mines belonging to a company headed by Mr. Morton, of Doncaster, which were run by a local manager, an employe. The offices of this mining company occupied a large frame building not very far from the railway station. The upper story was occupied by the offices proper, while the ground floor was taken up by a general store—which, while nominally belonging to an individual named Maxim, was generally understood to be really the property of the mining company, Mr. Maxim being simply its manager and a figure-head for the real owner.

The little town was strung along the valley between the hills, following its curves. The hotel was well towards one end, where the road from the county-seat crossed the railway and the main street at right angles, while the depot and the offices of the various operators were something like a quarter mile further down the valley. The sound of the footsteps of the men gradually ceased, as the groups drifted down the street and the hotel and its vicinity appeared to be deserted. Interested in the volume I was reading, I had dropped the progress of events from my mind when my attention was sharply recalled by shouts and cries. I dropped my book and went to the window; but the projecting flank of a hill cut off the view toward the lower end of the town. However, a red, flickering glow in the sky, growing momentarily brighter, told me that a fire had broken out, and I started out to investigate.

The frame building familiarly known as "Maxim's" was on fire, and an excited crowd was gathered about it. The fire department of Sterrett was very primitive, consisting of a hand-engine and a hose-cart, with some five hundred feet of hose. These implements of fire-fighting clattered past me as I was on my way, drawn by a score of men. By the time I reached the scene the engine was in operation, its supply of water being drawn from a large cistern.

No sooner had a stream of water begun to play upon the burning structure, however, than there was a rush of men from the crowd, to prevent any interference with the work of destruction. It became evident that the fire was the work of some of the more reckless element, and I stopped at the turn of the street to watch the proceedings.

One of the more sober-headed of the miners, however, shouted to his friends to help the firemen. Mounted on a store-box, he excitedly harangued the crowd, and urged upon them that they could do nothing but injure their own cause by such reckless violence.

"Take hold of the engine, and let's put out the fire! What's the good of burning down property?" he shouted.

"Come off!" yelled a miner from the crowd. "Let the old shack burn!" And the majority of the crowd evidently sympathized with him.

Just then, however the evening train came in, and the engineer, evidently acting under orders, stopped at the spot, instead of proceeding to the depot. A number of men leaped from the one passenger car, who turned out to be the sheriff and his posse. That official, without loss of time, ordered the crowd back, and undertook to put the fire engine into operation.

The riotous members of the throng gave only a passive resistance. They knew Sheriff Knox to be a courageous man, unflinching in the performance of duty; and while they felt that his sympathies were with themselves in the matter of the strike, they were well aware that he would put down all lawlessness so far as it was in his power to do so. But no sooner had the engine been set to work than some one, favored by darkness and the crowd, cut the hose, and brought proceedings to a standstill once more.

"Hold that man!" shouted Sheriff Knox, the instant he realized what had been done, at the same time making a dive for the spot. But whoever the offender was, he had disappeared in the crowd, and the disgusted official worked off his wrath by hurrying to replace the cut section of hose by another. In point of fact, he had no idea who committed the cutting, and his command to hold the culprit was merely an arrow shot at a venture, in the hope that some bystander had witnessed the act. But if any one did so, he held his peace, and the sheriff was none the wiser.

I noted with gladness that George Barnard was in the crowd, having evidently come on the train. He was mingling with the throng, in search of news. I had kept on the outskirts of the turbulent crowd, but at once started to join my friend.

What would have been the outcome of the sheriff's efforts to extinguish the flames can only be conjectured. The whole situation was changed in the twinkling of an eye at that particular juncture. There was a sudden blinding flash from the burning building, a crash as of the simultaneous going off of a park of artillery, and the air was filled with the fragments of the burning structure. A quantity of blasting powder in the store-room exploded, completely destroying the building, and carrying death and destruction into the crowd surrounding it.

The catastrophe was the direct result of an excess of care on the part of a clerk. The firm carried a large stock of powder, which is extensively used in coal-mining. Ordinarily it was stored in a small building, at some distance from the main structure. This clerk, during the riotous demonstrations of the afternoon, feared the men might take the powder and use it to damage property. Therefore he removed it all to the main store. No one seemed to remember that it was there, and the crowd of course was ignorant of the fact.

The building was completely wrecked, and the shrieks and groans of the injured filled the air. After a moment of paralysis, due of the shock and surprise of the explosion, every one set to work to aid. The injured were carried to the depot, which was turned into an emergency hospital. Three dead, and more than a score persons seriously wounded, was the result of the catastrophe.

One of the latter was George Barnard. He was near the store building at the time, and a fragment of flying plank struck him down. He was severely bruised, besides receiving a cut on the head from the jagged edge of the missile. I found him insensible, and covered with blood; and securing aid, carried him at once to the depot, where such aid as was possible was given.

The accident ended all further riotous demonstrations. From that time until the end of the strike Sterrett was perfectly quiet and orderly. The sheriff remained a couple of days, but he found it possible to send his aids to their homes the next day.

I telegraphed to Doncaster, and the next morning took George thither, placing him on a cot, which was put in the express car. Mrs. Smead insisted that he should be taken directly to her home instead of to his room at the hotel, and Miss Lavinia installed herself as his nurse. That most excellent lady was one of those capable women who are not only vastly useful in case of sickness, but who seem to enjoy the work of caring for the afflicted. And of this class of ministering angels, Miss Lavinia was one of the most devoted.

Pretty Bernice, with the marks of tears upon her face, hung over her lover with all the loving solicitude of her sex, deeply anxious in spite of the doctor's cheering assurance that George's wounds, though painful, were not dangerous, and that in a week or two he would be around again. Fortunately, no bones were broken, and the wound upon the head showed no untoward symptoms.

After seeing George comfortably bestowed at the Smead residence, I went to the hotel. In a few minutes Mr. Tallman came in.

"Well, Well!" said he, after greeting me warmly. "You people seem to be having your share of troubles down the valley. All sheer folly, too. There isn't the smallest bit of sense in rioting or burning down buildings. It only injures the strikers, that's all; but the men are too blind to see it. I'm glad I never dabbled in coal mines. It's a risky business proposition—and there isn't enough profit in it, to my mind, to make up for the risk. How's the right of way coming on?"

"Very well, indeed, as I wrote you yesterday from Sterrett. We have now the entire thing from Summerton to Sterrett; and as soon as George gets a little better I shall take up the work from there southward."

The old gentleman tweaked his nose vigorously—a peculiarity of gesture which I noted always accompanied either annoyance or mental preoccupation in Mr. Tallman. He pondered a little and then said:

"I don't believe I'd be in any hurry to go on with the work. It may be that we won't care to extend the road any further than to Sterrett."

I looked up at him in surprise.

"Mr. Tallman, I have heard you say, many times, that a great deal of the trouble in this world arises from ignorance; that if people knew more of the matter in hand they would not make blunders. Now I don't want to make any mistakes; so would it not be better to tell me all there is behind this?"

The old gentleman laughed.

"I'm glad to find that you are an apt pupil. However, in this particular case you can not go wrong. All you have to do is to stop work."

"For how long?"

"That I can't say. But you can count on a week's holiday, certainly. Of course your salary goes right along. Just settle down here for a week, and get acquainted with the people of Doncaster. While we are not all perfect, I do really think we have a proportion which is larger than ordinary, in places of this size, of men and women who are above the average in education and intelligence."

"Well, have no objection to taking a holiday; but I really should like to know what is behind this stoppage of the right of way business."

"You will know in good time. You are a lawyer, and know the value of silence at times—and this is one of those times. It is simply a matter of business precaution. But you shall learn all there is to know when the time comes; and as early as anybody else, I promise you."

I had perforce to be content with this. However, I was glad of the vacation for two reasons—one, that it gave me time to stay with George during his convalescence; and also that I hoped to find a way to press my suit with Elsie Holland.

CHAPTER XII.

The next meeting of Mr. Henry Morton and the other coal operators took place in the same office in Columbus in which the original one had been held, and the entire number was present except Mr. James. No one seemed able to account for his absence; and a call by telephone resulted in the information that he was not at his office, nor did his clerks know where he was to be found.

"It is rather annoying," said Mr. Davis. "Of course we can go on with out Mr. James, but it would be better if he were here. He is a large operator, and his opinion and advice are both valuable to us."

"Suppose we go on, anyhow," suggested Mr. Morton. "The committee is ready to report, I presume? If so, we can hear the report, and perhaps by that time he will have put in an appearance."

This course was finally adopted. The committee presented the detailed plans for a combination of the operators, and its estimate of the value of each individual's holdings of coal lands and mining property.

This matter brought out a very animated discussion, of course; for each man desired to have the valuation of his own property as high as possible, as a matter of profit.

"What shall be done regarding the operators not represented here, gentlemen?" inquired Mr. Davis, who was the chairman of the meeting. "Shall we take them in, or leave them on the outside?"

"I am much in favor of the latter course," replied Mr. Morton. "I thought that was a matter on which the committee was to report. What have those gentlemen to say?"

"The committee came to no definite conclusion," replied Mr. Davis. "The whole subject was left to be discussed here."

"Take them all in," said one operator. "We might as well make a clean sweep as not. It will save us a good deal of wrangling and trouble with them. The small fellows have always been a nuisance. Take that man White, for instance, down at Sterrett. He has two mines there, and he is constantly in a row with the railroad people because they are unable at times to furnish him cars enough. Some days he has orders for only two or three car-loads, and sometimes for a dozen. If he needs only a few cars, it takes just as much time and trouble, and costs the road practically just as much, as it would to take a whole train of empties up there."

"He seems to be a rather hard man to get along with on general principles," said another, "I understand that trouble the other day at Sterrett really began with a row he had with a committee of the strikers which called on him. How is that, Morton?"

"I believe you are substantially correct. I, for one, would be glad to have Mr. White out of the coal business; and I believe it is just as easy to freeze him and rid of them all at once as to get rid of them by taking them into the combine—and a great deal more pleasant."

"For us, you mean," laughed the other.

"Certainly."

"Well, gentlemen, what shall we do about this?" incisively queried the chairman.

Just at that moment Mr. James entered the room, apologizing for his delay. "What has been done, gentlemen?" he then inquired.

Mr. Davis briefly informed him.

"Well, gentlemen," said Mr. James, rising to his feet, and looking impressively around the side, "I have just learned a fact which is of the greatest importance to us all. A majority of the stock of the Hocking & Ohio River railroad has just been purchased by other parties, and the road will, of course, pass under entirely different control."

Exclamations of astonishment broke from his auditors.

"Here, Morton," said Mr. Davis, "why did you keep us in the dark about this? You are a director of the road, and of course knew what was coming."

Mr. Morton shook his head.

"I never had any intimation that any such deal was on foot," said he.

"You don't mean that a majority of the stock of the road has been quietly picked up without its officials knowing anything about it!" exclaimed Mr. Davis in great surprise.

"I do not know," returned Mr. Martin. At least I never had any inkling of it."

"How is that, Mr. James?" inquired the chairman.

"I am told that the only man among the road's officials to know of the fact is the secretary. Perhaps one or two large shareholders are secretly in the deal, but I can not speak certainly as to any one but the secretary."

"But who has bought the road, Mr. James?"

"Judge Fuller is at the head of the deal."

"Pudge Fuller! Why, his crowd owns the T. & F. road!"

"Yes. And the plan is, I understand, to build an extension to join that line to the Hocking & Ohio River, so as to give a through line to the lake; to build coal docks and greatly enlarge the road's traffic with upper lake ports."

"Who are in with Judge Fuller here?" inquired Mr. Martin.

"One of the leading spirits is your own fellow-townsman—Mr. Tallman. He and a number of men here in Columbus have been for some months working together privately on some scheme, which turns out to be this. I knew it was some railway project, but I supposed it was a new road into the coal fields."

"That's exactly what it was!" exclaimed Mr. Martin. "And they are the people who have a young lawyer named Rosser down the valley securing right of way!"

"A bluff and a blind, you think, eh, Martin?"

"Undoubtedly so, I should say."

"No; I think not," said Mr. James. "I am told they propose to build that new line from Sterrett north to this city. They will thus be able to take empty cars down that line and bring the full trains north on the regular one. You see they are figuring on a large increase in coal tonnage as sooh as they get the link built that will give them a lake connection."

"Well, this is the greatest railroad deal Ohio has seen for many years!" remarked one.

"By the way, Martin," said Mr. Davis, "you are likely to get a dose of your own medicine."

"How is that?"

"Only a few minutes ago you expressed yourself in favor of freezing out the small operators down the valley. Now you are in a fair way to be frozen out of the directorate of the H. & O. R."

Mr. Morton smiled sourly. "Quite true. I suppose they will want a new board of directors, naturally. So I am quite ready to step down and out."

"And to sell your stock also?"

"That depends. I will see how the new deal will affect the price."

"You will see it jump anywhere from ten to twenty points tomorrow."

"No doubt. That will be a good time for anyone to unload who does not care to retain his stock. The price will bound upward, then react, and finally steady down again to a new level."

"I don't happen to own any of the stock; but if I did I think I should keep it," remarked Mr. Davis.

"I don't know," returned Mr. Morton, reflectively. "If the new company is to build a lake connection, they will reorganize under a new name, so as to make it indicate the lake end of the road, and there will undoubtedly be a large increase in the capitalization."

"Yes, that's so. The whole thing took me so much by surprise that I did not have time to figure it out."

"Well, what effect has this new deal on our present business?" inquired another.

"It ought to promote our interests materially," said Mr. Davis. "With a lake connection which means cheaper freight charges to the Northwest—for water transportation is always cheaper than rail—there will be a much greater demand for our coal; business will be brisk at the mines."

"And as the boats cannot run in winter, because of the ice, the lake ports which get their supply by water will do it in the summer, and thus make our summer mining brisker, instead of being very dull, as is now the rule at that season."

"Yes," answered Mr. Davis. "And it will help out the miners. They will get much steadier work. This news ought to help break the strike. But let us finish our business, gentlemen."

"That brings me to a tentative proposition made me this afternoon," said Mr. James. "When I was told, a little while ago, of the sale of the Hocking & Ohio River road, I mentioned to my informant—who was none other than Judge Fuller himself—the plan we have on hand. He immediately suggested that it would be cheaper and better all around if the same persons who own the railroad should also own the mines. So he suggests that an arrangement be made whereby a majority of the stock of our coal company shall be taken over by individuals who own control of the road. And I was asked to make the proposition to you."

"Well," said Mr. Davis, sinking back into his chair, "of course we will have to accept. As individual operators we cannot afford to quarrel with the railroad on which we must depend to reach the market. So the best thing to do is to accept—getting, of course, as big a price, as possible."

"That settles the matter as to what we shall do with the small operators," remarked Mr. Morton, smiling cynically. "We must get them all in on the ground floor. For I foresee we are going to ask a round price for the stock we sell to the railroad people, and we must not leave out the other operators. Otherwise we simply invite the railroad people to buy them out, and drop us if we do

A Message From the Silenced

Elizabeth Ayres.

It was a scratched and battered desk, bought by a dealer in second-hand goods, from the dismantled house of a man about whose sudden death there was a mystery. Circumstances pointed to suicide, and yet, save for a few who kept silent, so far as the world knew, there was no reason for self-destruction. His secret, if there was a secret, lay buried with him under the sod. His son and daughter, who had come from a distant city to perform the last services for their father, were uncommunicative. Those who had been casual acquaintances wondered and conjectured for a time, and then forgot.

The desk was not a piece of furniture in which one would look for secrets. It bore the appearance of antiquity rather from hard usage than from years, but, in spite of its prosaic exterior, one of its compartments held a sheaf of papers on which was written the record of a tragedy. The man who found it was a frequenter of old curiosity shops. When he examined the desk, his practiced fingers detected immediately the false bottom of the pigeon hole where the papers were concealed. He removed the thin strip of wood and uncovered a manuscript betraying the outpourings of a tortured soul. The record was written in the form of a disconnected journal by the man whose sudden death was counted strange. In part, the revelation was this:

"October 8—Gone, all gone. Swept away, except a few hundred dollars, all the fortune that has been years in making. No one knows how complete is my ruin. They think I have other resources. I shall be left undisturbed for awhile, and then—what? I do not care for myself. It is my child, my daughter. How can she buffet against poverty? She has always been lapped in the smooth of life. She does not know what it is to have a wish ungratified. My beautiful Alice, my gentle little girl! She must not know. Thank God her mother is not here to suffer. My brain and strength are weakened by the blow. I am no longer young. What shall I do? Let me think, I must think—I cannot think. Gone, all gone.

"November 5—Is it a month or a year or a century since I marked myself down a ruined man? As yet Alice suspects nothing. She laughed the other day and told me I was growing miserly because I tried to cut expenses. I told her it was owing to a temporary embarrassment that would soon pass.

"I drew my remaining money from the bank. It is here in my desk. Such a paltry sum. It is melting away—melting away. I count it and count it, but I cannot make it more. My courage, my energy are exhausted. My chin has never been off the bridle of labor. I am tired. I do not know how to begin again. Perhaps I might find employment, but then, I should have to tell Alice and the child would worry. I cannot have her worried—not yet. Let me think. Let me think.

"November 20—Alice has gone. I had to send her away. She would have found me out. The servants are gone. The house is empty. It costs scarcely anything to live. The child is in New York with her brother. Her life is gay. She will need money. How shall I get it? Money! Money! Money.

"January 8—Sent Alice a draft for two hundred dollars today. I'm a resourceful man. Money is easy to make when one knows how. There are ways and ways.

'When the ship's gone down, I trow,
Its little we wreck whatever wind may blow.'

"February 3—Sent Alice a draft for five hundred dollars. I know what it is to be hungry and cold. I cannot touch the money for myself. She sends me such happy letters. She never asks for money. I wish she would. It would be an excuse. She tells me I am too generous. What a mockery! As yet no one suspects. My credit is still unquestioned. Spend your credit first, your money is always good. I am blighted morally. I do not care. I do not care.

"Alice is begging me to come to New York or to let her come home. 'Father, I love you. I want to see you,' that is what she writes. I cannot go; she must not come. She'd find me out. 'Father, I love you.' Daughter, I love you.

"February 20—Alice thinks I am losing my mind. I sent her another draft for five hundred dollars today. I instructed her to open a bank account. She will need it. The end must come soon. Suspicion is in the air. Judgment is here; judgment is there. The pity of it, the pity of it! A man has fallen low when he sorrows for himself. I am afraid.

"May 11—Letters from the children today and one from the man who wishes to marry Alice. The child is a woman now. She has the happiness that comes but once in a lifetime.

"Will, her brother, writes that he is a rich and honorable man. He is coming to ask my consent. An honorable man! I, a forger, an obtainer of money under false pretences; I, a swindler, a thief, am her father, and HE is an honorable man. If I could but have known! Hell is not the less hell because a man has made it for himself. He is coming to ask my consent and he is an upright, honest man. I must delay him. I must think, I must think.

"May 13, morning—I have thought. I have decided. There is no other way. Death pays all debts; death wipes out all injuries. Alice's white soul shall not be stained. The wedding will be delayed. I have written to Will and instructed him what to do. It will hamper him to pay, but he will manage it for the sake of our name. It has always been an honorable name. I wish I had trusted him before. I thought of him only as a boy.

"The past; God bury it.

"May 13, night—I have found the way. There will be concealment to the last. Alice will grieve, but youth is elastic. She will be happy in the end. I have offered myself as a sacrifice—a willing one. She will not know. The aftermath of the tempest has come. I have no fear. Beyond the reach of fear or hope, joy or sorrow, there is rest. I was pressed to the wall.

"'Father, I love you. Life is so beautiful.' That is what Alice writes. Don't you see she is happy? I promised her mother. 'I have fought the fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.' Now I lay me down to sleep.

* * * * *

"May 13, midnight—'They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them, nor any heat. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes.' I have finished."

A Villain Baffled.

"So!" hissed the villain.

The heroine faced him grandly. The calcium light sputtered delightedly over the scene, causing her jewels to glitter like the eye of a press agent.

"So!" growled the villain.

Here the heroine kicked her train around in front of her, and the handpainted flowers on the back breadth came into full view. Bravely she clutched the will in her lily-white fingers.

"So!" hoarsely muttered the villain.

With the air of a queen the heroine turned upon him.

"Why do you say 'So' so often?" she asked. "Do you think you can cow me?"

Realizing that he was baffled for the last time in that act, the villain rolled another cigarette and left the stage with a tragic stride.—Judge.

A Disagreeing Agreement.

A tourist lately while up shooting in Scotland came upon an old couple on a country road who evidently were having high words. Thinking he might pacify them he asked them why they had not sense enough to agree. "We're no' disagreein' at a'," said the old man. "The fact is we're baith o' the same mind." "And how's that?" said the visitor a little surprised. "Weel," was the answer, "I've got a half-crown in ma pooch, and she thinks she's no' gaun to get it, an' I think the same."—London Tatler.

The man who is caged in or cooped up day after day without sufficient exercise is sure to suffer for it. Quite often the liver is the first organ which becomes disordered, and constipation, biliousness, sick headache and general physical torpor make life miserable. There's only one way to deal with liver "trouble" and that is to go to the root of the disease, and cure it once for all. Such cures of the disordered or diseased liver almost always follow the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It always helps. It almost always cures. It regulates the liver, strengthens the stomach, and purifies the blood.

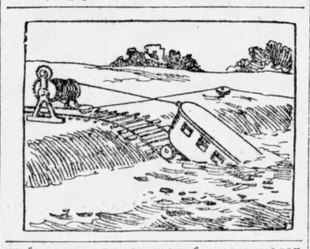
"Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best medicine made," writes Michael Maher, of Littlefalls, N. Y. (68 Center St.) "I had yellow jaundice and liver trouble in November, 1900. Was almost dead, lost sixteen pounds in three weeks and my whole body was as yellow as gold, and I was sick at my stomach all the time. I tried three doctors and they gave me tablets and pills and another one some other stuff, but I went to Messrs. O'Rourke and Hurley's drug store and got your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' One bottle cured me and I thank it and God that I am a well man."

Accept no substitute for the "Discovery." There is nothing "just as good."

The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book containing 1008 pages, is given away. Send 21 one-cent stamps for expense of mailing *only*, for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the volume bound in cloth. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

SUBMARINE PLEASURE RAILWAY

The inventor who designed the submarine railway system shown in the drawing states that its objects are the conveyance of passengers in cars below the surface of water for purposes of pleasure, novel experience or sensation, to facilitate the study and observation of submarine life or to serve as a means of conveying persons across a stream where



surface conveyance may for any reason be undesirable. The invention comprises a car for passengers, constructed in a water-tight manner, and provided with an air chamber to confine under pressure a sufficient quantity of air to supply the needs of the people while sealed up in the car. In the roof of the car is a relief valve, through which the air is allowed to escape when necessary to change the atmosphere of the interior, the valve being adapted to operate automatically when the pressure within the car exceeds the resistance of the valve-spring. Connected with the air-chamber and located within the car is a reducing valve, by means of which the air is admitted to the car at any desired pressure. This conveyance runs on a track and is controlled by a cable system, being provided with a signal apparatus to indicate to the engineer on shore when to start or stop the car-propelling mechanism. The passengers enter through a door at the rear, which is afterward hermetically sealed, thus rendering the interior watertight, and seats are arranged in the interior to permit observation through the windows.

CRITICISMS BY A JAPANESE TRAVELLER

M. Zumoto, editor of the Japan Times, a newspaper printed entirely in English, at Tokio, has been spending a few weeks in England, after an extended visit of six months to the United States. Speaking of his impressions and experiences during his absence from Japan, he said: "Coming over from America, I was very much struck with the different manners of the people on both sides of the Atlantic. In America, traveling by rail or going about in the trolley cars, the moment I took my seat the rest of my fellow travelers would turn their eyes on me and make me feel very uncomfortable for five or ten minutes. When I boarded the train at Liverpool for London, to my surprise and pleasure, the people did not stare, and the same experience has been repeated, always, during my stay here. oNt only the ordinary people, but the man in the street, seem to have the same freedom from the habit of staring.

"Another thing that pleases me very much in England is the general air of picturesqueness and the abundance of quiet shades in architectural and general landscape; and it was very restful to my nerves to spend a few days in Warwick after my stay of six months in New York. What also struck me very favorably was the neatness of the towns and villages. Of course, there are many splendid residences in America and well-kept lawns; but here the smallest cottages, evidently occupied by poor people, give you the feeling that they are kept with great care, and this I failed to find in America."—Anglo-Japanese Gazette.

Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act as a tonic, equal to calomel and leave no bad after effects. No griping, no sick stomach. Will cure chronic constipation. Price 25 cents.

VACCINATION NEEDED.

Smallpox, as we announced last August, had broken out among the antique bronze statues at Athens. Now, it seems the complaint is not unknown among antique glass. Mr. Grylls, of the firm of Messrs. Burlison & Grylls, has lately been removing some of the thirteenth and fourteenth century glass from York cathedral with a view to arresting the disease. So bad is it in parts that nothing short of a surgical operation can avail. Mr. Grylls showed one of our representatives specimens of this glass, which he had in his consulting room. Of twenty or more leaded pieces of marl-colored glass composing one small light, only five or six were perfect. Among the rest, some six had tiny pinpricks. In others these had become so numerous and large that the intervening spaces were broken down. Thus the transparency of the glass had gone, and the finger could easily be pushed through. The disease is said to be due to a small fungus, which attaches itself more readily to some sorts of glass than to others.—London Daily Chronicle.

Heard Through the Earth.

A curious instance of transmission of sound through the earth was noticed by two French engineers at Kef. On July 22 they happened to be in an excavation in a volcano in the Dyr mountains, which has been extinct from time immemorial. The altitude of the excavation was about 3,400 feet above the sea level. Suddenly they heard the sounds of heavy cannonading, the reports following at regular intervals. Returning to Kef a day or two later they read in the newspapers that in the course of some naval maneuvers the French fleet on the day and at the hour at which they had heard the reports had been engaged in bombarding Bizerta. The sound, therefore, must have been transmitted through the earth from Bizerta to Dyr, a distance of somewhat over a hundred miles.—Chicago News.

WHEN JOHN BROWN DIED

He Showed No Signs of Fear, and Was Brave to the End.

"Seeing so much in the papers at the north about John Brown," said a close reader to the New Orleans Times-Democrat, "reminds me of an interesting character I met at the Confederate reunion in Louisville a few years ago. He is an old Confederate soldier and enjoys the distinction of having built the gallows on which John Brown was hanged at Harper's Ferry. His name is John Hopkins, and I think he is a resident of Memphis at this time. He is a carpenter, and while advanced in years is still very vigorous and talks entertainingly about the events connected with the execution of John Brown. Hopkins was comparatively a young man at the time, but his memory is very distinct, and in some of his stories he throws rather interesting sidelights on the character of the man who came out of Kansas to free the negroes. Brown was a fanatic of the very worst sort, and the Kansas freaks who have come upon the scene since his passing—the Simpsons, the Leases and the Nations—are vastly overshadowed by the position he occupies in history. Hopkins, the man who built the cruds scaffold upon which John Brown was to be executed, left his gruesome experience firmly convinced that Brown was madly in earnest about his effort to strike down the institution of slavery. So much was he in love with the idea that he would have burnt the world up in order to have worked out his plan.

"But Hopkins relates one thing which may not be without interest to the people at the north who are saying so much in praise of Brown, and that was that Brown, despite stories which have been told to the contrary, never lost his courage. It has been put down in history that Brown fell upon his knees and begged for his life. Hopkins tells a different story, and says Brown showed by every act and by every word that he uttered that he was perfectly willing to die for the idea which had so completely possessed him. He never quaked under the sting of the halter, according to the story told by the man who built the scaffold, and who was there when Brown was executed. Hopkins' word ought to be as good as any other man's on this point. But, mind you, I am not pronouncing an apotheosis on John Brown's life, and I am inclined to believe that the people at the north err when they hold him up as a hero worthy of emulation by the youth of the country because of his manifest mental unbalance."

ART IN RAILWAY BUILDING

In the general plan, equipment and application of electric power to the working of the new electric underground and elevated railways in Berlin, little is presented which can be regarded as novel or especially suggestive. The one respect in which the German constructors leave others far behind and offer an object lesson worth careful study, is in the artistic beauty, the architectural charm and sense of fitness, which they have imparted to the stations, the bridges, and even the ordinary overhead viaduct sections of the new road. In Germany the requirements of public taste are never permitted to be neglected or forgotten. Where the new Berlin line passes through a public square, it is on solid and artistically designed masonry. The above ground stations are of stone, steel and glass, no two alike, but each especially designed to fit, not only the requirements of traffic at that point, but the adjacent buildings as well—the architectural framework in which it is set. The whole management of the enterprise, from start to finish, illustrates the wise, firm control which the municipality of Berlin maintains over corporations which ask for franchises at its hands.—Cassiers' Magazine.

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West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

GERONIMO'S DAUGHTER.

Old Geronimo, the famous Apache war chief has a young daughter who is now a pupil at the Mescalero Indian school in New Mexico. A large photograph of her was received in Washington the other day and is now mounted on the desk of Colonel J. H. Beerman, chief of the division of education of the bureau of Indian affairs, to whom it was presented by Superintendent Carroll of the Mescalero school. To the once fierce Apache warrior the young woman is "apple of his eye."

Her name is Lena Geronimo. She is 13 years of age and belongs to the Mescalero tribe of Apaches. Her photograph indicates that the blood of the old leader of the red man is coursing through her veins. Her face and high brow, her dignified pose, all bearing the earmarks of strength and force of will and character, point to a superior breeding. Her eyes are keen and her smooth, raven-black hair is trained with an effect that would do credit to the most precise queen of the drawing room. Her features are regular, and, though an Indian, she would pass as a handsome girl. She posed for the photographer with head archly poised and hands demurely clasped in her lap.

Lena's father is now a prisoner of war at the Fort Sill abandoned military reservation in Oklahoma. There old Geronimo and some of his followers have been nominal prisoners for many years. Others of his band were sent to Carlisle and other Indian schools. Geronimo, it will be remembered, was captured over a score of years ago by General Miles, after leading General Crook a merry chase through the mountains of the southwest for several years. Before being taken west Geronimo and many of his band were prisoners at Fort St. Augustine, Fla., and at Mobile, Ala.—Washington Post.

A Valuable Man.

"Alderman Boodle is a valuable man, isn't he?"

"Sure. I understand that he will not consider any offer of less than $5,000."—Brooklyn Life.

Only a Name

No Money Wanted.

Write me a postal naming a friend who needs help. Tell me which book to send.

It is but a slight service to aid a sick friend—and I will do this:

I will mail the sick one an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He may take it a month to learn what it can do. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself.

I will let the sick one decide.

No case is too difficult; I take the risk in all. My records show that 39 out of each 40 who make this test get well—and pay gladly. I cheerfully pay for the rest.

This Restorative is my discovery—the result of a lifetime's work. It is the only remedy that strengthens the inside nerves. My success comes from bringing back that nerve power which alone operates the vital organs. There is no other way to make weak organs strong.

Tell me who needs that help.

Simply state which book you want, and address Dr. Shoop, box 828, Racine, Wis.

Book No. 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book No. 2 on the Heart.
Book No. 3 on the Kidneys.
Book No. 4 for Women.
Book No. 5 for Men (sealed).
Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

RHEUMATISM

Cured Through the Feet

No Medicine Required—External Remedy—Gives Immediate Relief—Free on Approval—Try It.

We want every one who has rheumatism to send us his or her name. We will send by return mail a trial pair of Magic Foot Drafts, the wonderful external cure which has brought more comfort into the State of Michigan than any internal remedy ever made. If they give relief, send us One Dollar; if not don't send us a cent.

Magic Foot Drafts are worn on the soles of the feet and cure by drawing out the poisonous acids in the blood through the large pores. They cure rheumatism in every part of the body. It must be evident to you that we couldn't send the drafts on approval if they didn't cure. Write today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., W. B. 13, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich., for a trial pair of drafts on approval. We send also a valuable booklet on Rheumatism.

THE REIGN OF AUTUMN.

The rust is over the red of the clover,
The green is under the bray;
And down the hollow the fleet-winged swallow
Is flying far and away.

Fled are the roses, dead are the roses,
The glow and the glory done,
And down the hollow the steel-winged swallow
Flying the way o' the sun.

In place of Summer a dread new-comer
His solemn state renews,
A crimson splendor, instead of the tender
Daisy, and the darling dews.

But oh! the sweetness, the full completeness
That under his reign are born!
Russet and yellow in apples mellow,
And wheat and millet and corn.

His frosts so hoary, touch with glory
Maple and oak and thorn;
And rising and falling, his winds are calling
Like a hunter through his horn.
No thrifty sower, but just a mower,
That comes when he is done,
With warmth a-beaming, and gold a-gleaming,
Like sunset after the sun.

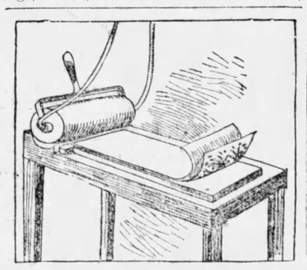
And while fair weather and frost together,
Color the woods so gay,
We must remember that chill December
Has turned his steps this way.

And say, as gather the house together,
And pile the logs on the hearth,
Help us to follow the light little swallow
E'en to the ends of the earth.

—Alice Cary.

DECORATION OF WOODWORK

In the illustration is shown an apparatus for the decoration of woodwork, which is especially adapted to be applied to the ornamentation of the interior of houses—such as the doors, friezes, skirtings, floors, etc.—and to cabinet work,



furniture and such materials generally. The inventor claims that by this process a rich and handsome effect is obtained, the designs being in marble or multicolor, as may be desired, and taking the place of the usual coating of paint or staining. The wood to be decorated is first prepared with a smooth surface and coated with a mixture of kerosene and varnish. Then a special quality of wall paper, known as "sanitary paper," is taken, having a design on one surface that has been prepared with oil or spirit colors. After soaking this paper in water for five or ten minutes, it is placed with the pattern face down on the prepared surface of the wood and covered with a damp cloth. An even pressure is then applied over the cloth with a heated iron for the purpose of transferring the design to the wood. If it is not convenient to heat a heavy roller in the manner shown (by a gas flame burning in the interior, fed by a tube leading from an overhead gas jet), an ordinary smoothing iron can be used with satisfactory results. As soon as the paper begins to curl away from the wood, it can be removed and the surface is allowed to dry before sizing with a thin coat of Russian glue, when the final finish can be given by varnish, oil, wax or polish, to taste.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. This signature E. W. Grove on every box, 25c.

NOTES OF NOTABLES.

Lucien Lyne, the lad who rides James R. Keene's horses, gets a yearly salary of $20,000, and every time he wins a race is sure of a handsome gratuity besides.

Great is the industry and fertile in the imagination of Guy Boothby, the English novelist. In less than eight years he has published some 26 books, the majority of which have achieved more than ordinary success. Mr. Boothby is a South Australian by birth and is 35 years of age.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, premier of Canada, who is now in Europe, will retire from public life immediately on his return home. This course has been ordered by a celebrated physician whom Sir Wilfrid consulted while in Paris. The doctor assured him that the advice must be followed on peril of his life.

The Shah of Persia is probably the best chess player of royal blood in the world. Even when in Paris he found time to indulge in the game every now and then, but he repeats that he cannot and play it. "It is a royal game, a divine game," he is reported to have said the other day, "but it is a game that was not made for Christians."

It is said of Lord Kitchener that three months of social lionizing, country-house visiting and fulsome adulation from English society have so negatived his beautiful transformation in this erstwhile stoic. He has lost much of his sternness, has stopped refusing invitations for teas and luncheons and, indeed, has surrendered completely to social influences.

W. F. King, chief astronomer of the Dominion of Canada, has been appointed by the British government a commissioner to mark the forty-ninth parallel from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific coast. Otto H. Tittman, superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, has been appointed by the United States government a commissioner for the same purpose.

Mrs. Marie W. Vitt, a resident of Baltimore, recently secured a divorce from her husband, and a few evenings later celebrated the event by hiring a hall and giving a "divorce party" to a large number of her acquaintances. The congratulations showered upon her during the evening were so sweet that she has decided never to shatter the pleasant memory by venturing on another matrimonial trip. She has five children.

Baron Tauchnitz, the German publisher, has made an interesting confession. When the suggestion was made to him that his terms to writers might be improved upon he answered by showing that the circulation of books published by him is much smaller than is generally supposed. A sale of 3,000 copies is fair and 5,000 is very good, while a circulation of 10,000 has been obtained only in six cases out of 300 in the last 10 years.

Only a Name

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I will mail the sick one an order—good at any drug store—for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Restorative. He may take it a month to learn what it can do. If it succeeds, the cost is $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself.

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Book No. 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

THE FARMSTEAD.

ANSWERS AND INQUIRIES.

To Turn Cider Quickly.

Editor Farmstead:—In The Blade of October 30, M. B., Berrien, Mich., asks how to make cider turn to vinegar quickly. When cider is first made for vinegar it should be placed in a vessel that will hold several gallons and let it stand in that for one week, or until it quits fermenting. Then draw off and strain through a cloth and put it into a barrel that is perfectly clean. He can keep on this way until he gets his barrel full. Do not stop it up tight. The best way is to insert a bottle with the mouth down in the hole where he pours the vinegar in. Vinegar must have some light and air. This will be good vinegar in a short time.

If he failed to do this when he made his vinegar, if he will draw off two or three gallons and put into jugs and take a half gallon of warm water and a half pint of molasses, mix them, and pour in the vinegar while still warm and tie a cloth over the jugs and keep in a warm place for several days, he will have good vinegar. A small piece of wheat dough (biscuit dough) dropped into the vinegar will make "mother." Or if any one could get brown paper (dark) such as merchants used to have for wrapping paper, and take a small piece of it and put molasses on one side of it and fold together and drop in the vinegar, this will make "mother" quickly, but I cannot find the paper here. Hope he will try this and report through The Blade. I have tried to make it plain.—H. B. W., Sevierville, Tenn.

Editor Farmstead:—The way to turn cider quickly into vinegar is to mix it with the air often. Put it into a warm place and shake the barrel two or three times a week.—Reader, Pierpont, Mich.

Bait for Mink.

Editor Farmstead:—As I noticed in the Farmstead that someone wished to know what bait to use in catching minks and also what oil to use, I thought I would tell. The proper bait for minks, as well as otter and raccoons, is fish, but raccoons can be caught with apples, pieces of meat, etc. An oil to be put on the bait can be made of fish. Simply put the fish in a glass fruit can and hang them in the sun where they will decay. Scent the bait with this—that is rub on fish or pieces of meat used as bait.

I will also give the following recipe for a preparation to put on the bait used in catching minks, otter, raccoons, etc.: Take one ounce of valerian, one-quarter ounce of commercial musk and one pint of whisky; mix and let it stand two weeks before using any of it. Put a few drops on the bait. The proper bait to use in catching muskrats is apples, cabbage, carrots, etc. Meat is the proper bait to use in catching foxes and wildcats. Also take equal parts of beaver's oil and oil of amber and put it on the traps used in catching foxes. Dead bees and pieces of honeycomb are good bait to use in catching skunk. Box traps are better than steel traps to catch skunks in.—E. J. V., Marshlands, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—The best baits for mink are fish, frogs, crawfish and muskrat flesh; or a chicken's head will do; as mink are very foad of brains. The best bait of all is fish oil made by cutting up small fish, putting them into a bottle loosely corked, and hanging where the sun can shine on it for about a month in the summer. This forms a kind of oil very tempting to a mink, and if put on the bait will draw him from a long ways off. There are many kinds of medicine for the mink, but the best of all is experience—the knowing how and where to set your trap. Another good medicine is made by mixing equal parts of honey, sweet oil and essence of peppermint. A mixture composed of muskrat musk, assafoetida, oil of anise and fish oil is also very good.—Trapper.

To Erect Lightning Rods.

Editor Farmstead:—Some one wants to know about lightning rods. I will tell how to put up a cheap one. I have a copper wire fastened to my chimney. Keep it off the roof with slate; fasten the lower end to a drain pipe in the ground. This last summer lightning struck my house at midnight, and it just more than clattered. My first thought was that the copper wire had carried it off, and in looking it over in the morning, I found the wire was badly burned, but the house was safe. A better way is to set a long pole on two sides of the house running two feet higher than the house; run one wire from pole to pole, and then down to the ground and to the iron pipe, where the ground is damp.—Reader, Pierpont, Mich.

Tanning Small Skins.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you be kind enough to give in the Farmstead column a recipe for tanning tame rabbit pelts with the fur on?—C. E. B., Brisbin, Pa.

For tanning woodchuck hide with the fur on. Will the same recipe do for tanning sheepskin with the wool on, if not, please give a recipe.—G. H. H., Oakfield, N. Y.

This request comes up regularly every year, and we beg that any one who may ever have any use for it to to cut it out and preserve it, as we can not reprint for every reader. The following recipe may be used for all kinds of small hides, to be treated with the hair or wool on—from calf and sheepskins down to rabbit pelts:

For sheepskins, wash the skin, and especially the wool side, with strong soapsuds—soft soap is best—until the grease is all out of them, rinse well in many changes of clear water, until all the soap is out. For hair skins, this is not needed. Remove all fleshy and fatty matter from the inner surface with a sharp knife, and soak the skin in warm water for an hour. Then squeeze the water out of the pelt, and spread it smoothly on a table with the inner side up. Then, for each sheep pelt, take one-fourth of a pound each of common salt and pulverized alum, and one-half ounce of borax; dissolve in one quart of hot soft water, and add rye or corn meal to make a thick paste; spread this mixture on the inner side of the pelt. Fold the pelt lengthwise, and let it remain two weeks in an airy and shady place; then remove the paste, wash and dry. When nearly dry, scrape the flesh side with a dull knife, and work and stretch it until it is soft, and until it is dry. The softness of the pelt depends on the amount of working it receives. It can hardly be worked, stretched and pulled too much.

Warts on Hotses.

Editor Farmstead:—I have just noticed in The Blade of October 2 of a person having a horse with warts on it and want to know what would cure or take them off. One of our horses had one over his eye and a number on his neck. We put vinegar on them a number of times. It cured them after a few applications.—C. J. O., West Plattsburg, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead:—To get rid of warts on cows' teats, use turpentine. Be sure it gets all around and over each wart. It took two or three off back of head of my cow.—M. B. P., Welchton, La.

Several Queries.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please give a remedy to get rid of cut worms?

Will some one please tell me how to catch rabbits in gun-trap?

Will some one give a remedy that will destroy worms around the roots of peach trees and not hurt the trees?

Will some one tell me how to keep chinch bugs off of pumpkin-vines? I tried turpentine and that did not do any good.

Will some one please tell me how to deaden maple and sourwood trees without cutting them down or burning them?

Will some one tell me what will keep weevil out of beehives?—M. W. P., Lone Cedar, Va.

Wart Around Eye.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a calf that has a wart entirely circling the eye. It is growing quite rapidly, and will soon blind the calf if not removed. Will some one please inform me through The Blade of a safe remedy, so as not to injure the eye?—M. M., Grouse, Ore.

In such a case, we should employ a good veterinary surgeon to operate at once. It is a case where delay is dangerous.—Editor Farmstead.

Cherries on Peaches.

Editor Farmstead:—Can any reader of The Blade tell me how will it do to bud cherries on peaches?—P. H. L., Pierpont, Mich.

Anthrax in Cattle.

Editor Farmstead:—Our county is quarantined on account of anthrax and the owners of the cattle claim that eating cornstalks that had been chewed up by hogs killed them. Please describe anthrax in The Blade at your earliest convenience and oblige.—C. C. M., Post, Ky.

Write at once to "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.," and request him to send you full information on anthrax in cattle. You will thus get it quicker than if we should write and publish it.—Editor.

Lard Boiling Over.

Editor Farmstead:—I have been a constant reader of your valuable paper for a number of years and have read some interesting as well as beneficial questions and answers. I would like to ask the many readers who have had, it may be, some experience, what causes, and what is the remedy, in rendering lard for its boiling over? Sometimes you can render it without any trouble, and again, under the same circumstances, you cannot really cook it enough, on account of its boiling over. I would like to hear from some one who has had the same experience, and has found a remedy, as the time of butchering is nearing again.—W. W. E., Moons, O.

Breeds of Hogs.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one furnish The Blade for publication in the Farmstead column the names of the different breeds of hogs and give a description of each?—J. C. F., Washington, Ind.

The editor will be much pleased to have answers to this question. Especially would we like to have breeders who have given attention to one variety give a description of the breed, its advantages and disadvantages, if any.—Editor.

Asparagus Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—I wish to set out 1,000 asparagus plants next spring and would like to have directions for outdoor culture, how much seed or plants of the "d'Argenteuil" would cost and the best time to set them. My garden is a sandy, loam, sloping to the south, containing one acre.

I wish an assortment of small fruit to supply the local market, and I want the best kind of asparagus and the best culture for outdoors. Should trenches be dug, and should it be blanched by drawing the earth up around the rows like celery? Also, will some one please tell me, if I should order 1,000 strawberry plants from Rochester, N. Y., whether they would be likely to reach here in good condition? Some tell me they would heat and mould.

We expect to set out in the spring 1,000 peach trees. What varieties would your readers recommend? We thought about 250 early Crawfords, 250 late Crawfords, and the remainder Golden Drop. As it will be quite an expense to get all the trees and vines we need, we do not want to make any mistake.—A. J., Mich.

We have thought best to publish these queries, so as to get the experience of Blade readers. We shall be glad to publish all replies. The inquirer is located midway of the southern peninsula or Michigan.—Editor Farmstead.

LADY BUGS.

The Department Combating San Jose Scale With These Insects.

Some years ago, in one of our Southern states, there was an urgent demand for lady bugs on account of their value as destroyers of small insects that prey upon certain kinds of vegetation. The lady bug is a pretty little creature, about the size of a grain of wheat, with a hard, orange-colored back, usually dotted with black spots. It is quite a pet with children, who allow it to crawl on their hands as they sing a ditty beginning, "Lady bug, lady bug, fly away home," but the lady bug seems to be fascinated with the song and the companionship and doesn't fly away.

The Southern state that felt the need of lady bugs attempted to procure them from Massachusetts, but the farmers and gardeners of that commonwealth raised a vigorous protest, declaring that they needed their lady bugs and would not part with them on any terms. The objection was effective, and the pernicious activity of the hunters who would despoil Massachusetts of her lady bugs was nipped in the bud.

But the demand for lady bugs became general and urgent, and the agricultural department at Washington at last decided to come to the rescue. It imported 50 specimens of the Asiatic lady bug from China and began to experiment with their feeding and breedings habits. They are known scientifically as the Chilicorus similis. They are smaller than the American species and have a bright red spot on each wing. An official report says:

"The insect readily adapted itself to the American climate. The female brings forth two broods each year. She lays her eggs on the leaves of trees, to which she attaches them by means of a glutinous substance. In the latitude of Washington the eggs are hatched in about ten days. The larvae, which are usually covered with spines, are unusually active. When ready to form the pupa the larvae attach themselves to the bark of trees, and in about two weeks the fully formed insect appears."

Most important of all, it seems to have been demonstrated that the imported insect is a voracious eater of the San Jose scale.

It was decided that experiments should be conducted on an extensive scale in different parts of the country, and in pursuance of this purpose a few of the bugs were sent to the Agricultural Experiment station at Geneva, N. Y. There they have been placed on two infested trees which are enclosed in a closely woven wire cage, where their behavior will be closely watched. If they thrive and multiply, and if the San Jose scale disappears to any considerable extent the experiment will be regarded as a triumphant success and the bugs will be distributed as rapidly as possible throughout the country. In congenial climates they can be relied upon to do the rest in the way of raising families and making themselves numerous.

The importation of foreign birds and insects, whether by accident or design, has not always been followed with desirable results, but there is reason for hoping that the present experiment will work successfully in the direction intended. Meanwhile it is gratifying to know that these Chinese ladybugs are to be kept carefully and securely caged pending tests of their good character and utility.

MONEY IN APPLES.

How a Kansas Man Has Made His Apple Orchard Pay.

In the last twelve years Judge Wellhouse has grown in Kansas nearly one-half million bushels of apples, for which he receives an average of 28 cents a bushel, according to the Topeka Capital. Judge Well house has increased his orchards annually until he now has more than 1,600 acres in Leavenworth, Miami and Osage counties. He has reduced the industry to a science.

When the seasons are favorable, as the season of 1902, he raises from 60,000 to 80,000 bushels of apples. In hot and dry seasons his yield falls as low as 400 bushels. In the season of 1893 he did not pick the crop at all.

The varieties of apples are divided as follows: Ben Davis, 620 acres; winesap, 76 acres; Missouri pippin, 400 acres; Jonathan, 190 acres; York Imperial, 150 acres; gano, 100 acres; maiden's blush, 16 acres; Cooper's early, 16 acres.

The yield of fruit by years has been as follows: 1880, 1,594 bushels; 1881, 3,887 bushels; 1882, 12,007 bushels; 1883, 12,338 bushels; 1884, 11,726 bushels; 1885, 15,373 bushels; 1886, 34,900 bushels; 1887, 33,790 bushels; 1888, 20,054 bushels; 1891, 63,680 bushels; 1892, 798 bushels; 1893, no harvest, crop being ruined by hail storms; 1894, 47,574 bushels; 1895, 59,138 bushels; 1896, 784 bushels; 1897 3,758 bushels; 1898, 3,639 bushels; 1899, 488 bushels; 1900, 88,940 bushels; 1901, 33,464 bushels. This year he expects to harvest a crop of 60,000 or 70,000 bushels. Although there have been some total failures recorded and other ventures that yielded a very small value, the apple business has paid.

In the year when he picked 80,000 bushels or more, Mr. Wellhouse's expenses were nearly $15,000 annually, and his receipts for 1890 were $52,000. In his years of apple raising he has realized a net profit of $104,000, to say nothing of the increased investments and holdings in Kansas land.

Mr. Wellhouse has found the Ben Davis apple to be the most profitable, while the Jonathan has yielded more bushels to the acres. Missouri pippin comes second in yield and Ben Davis third. But the best prices and most appreciative and active market is for the Ben Davis.

THE POTATO TRADE.

The Exports and Imports of This Valuable Vegetable.

Imports of potatoes into the United States in the fisc

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Pensions of Widows.

We have published in detailed form all the pension regulations regarding widows, time and again; yet questions come in that have been answered often. We now reprint these facts, and will not answer any questions referring to them hereafter. Here are all the general provisions relating widows which have been enacted since 1890:

The dependent pension act of June 27, 1890, provides that a widow of a soldier, who was married to him after that date, cannot get a pension under that law.

The act of March 3, 1899, provided that no soldier's widow, of any war, who was married to him after that date, can get a pension. The only exception to this is in the case of widows of the Spanish and Philippine wars; and in such case, the service of the husband must have been, in all or in part, after that date.

Last, comes the act of March 3, 1901. If the widow of a soldier who died while in service remarries, and her second husband dies, she can get a pension because of her first husband's service. In such case do not write to us, but employ a good, honest pension attorney to take charge of the case.

Now, in the latter class, sometimes there is a divorce. If the second husband gets a divorce, because of misconduct of the wife, that bars her from receiving a pension, but if she gets the decree, she being blameless and the fault being the husband's, then she is eligible to a pension.

Furthermore, a soldier's widow, receiving a pension, remarries, her pension must stop. Under no circumstances can she receive a pension while she has a husband. But, if her second husband dies, she can obtain a widow's pension again, on account of her first husband's war record, if he died when in service.

Again, if her second husband was a soldier, and she was married to him before a date which bars a pension to her, as detailed above, she can get a pension on account of her second husband, if she has a pensionable status on his account.

But, she can not receive two pensions—one on account of each husband. Now, if your case is not covered by the above general answers, do not take the trouble to write to The Blade, but put the case into the hands of a reputable attorney.

"If the widow of a soldier, who is drawing a pension, marries and her pension is stopped, if the second husband dies, or she is separated by divorce, can she be put on the pension roll again and draw her original pension?"—M. A. B., South Bend, Ind.

Read the above. If she was not at fault, and she obtained the decree of divorce because of her husband's misconduct, she can be reinstated; but if he obtained the decree, she can not.

"Has the law stopping a widow's pension when she marries again been repealed? In other words, can a soldier's widow now drawing a pnsion marry and still continue to draw her pension?"—Subscriber, Ga.

No, the law has not been repealed. No woman can draw a pension under any circumstances when she has a husband. The general facts are given above in full. If the case has other features, do not write to us about it, but employ a good attorney, who is an honest man.

"If a soldier's widow marries a soldier, and he dies, can she get a pension from either one of the soldiers? She is now drawing a pension."—Querist, Neb.

If she is now drawing a pension, that ends it. She can not draw two pensions—one for each husband. She can only draw on account of her second husband, if there was a pensionable status on his account. If not, then she is eligible to a pension on account of her first husband, if he died while in service. If this does not fit the case fully, then do not write to us, but employ an honest pension attorney.

"Was there not a law passed a few years ago that did not allow widows of soldier's who were married after its enactment, a pension after the death of their husbands?"—A. C. S., Fredericktown, O.

Yes—the acts of June 27, 1890, and of March 3, 1901. The provisions of both are given above.

Some Pension Questions.

"A is a pensioner, B is a grocer. A has nothing to live upon except his pension. He comes to B and agrees to give him his pension check when it comes, if he will trust him for groceries until that time. When the check comes, A refuses to pay B. What can be done in such case?"—X. X.

Nothing at all. Ignorance of the law is not allowed as a plea in court, and section 4745, Revised Statutes of the United States, prohibits the pledging, assigning or sale of any pension papers. B has no remedy at law. He simply gave A credit and A played him for a sucker.

Did the bill pass in the last congress to increase the pension of those that lost limbs in the civil war."—L. J. T., Fanton, Mich.

No such bill became a law.

"Have all the private pension bills passed at the last session of congress been issued by the pension bureau?"—J. G., Millbrook, Pa.

If you mean to ask have they been printed for general circulation, the answer is no. The laws enacted are certified to by the state department of the pension bureau, and you can find the provisions of any one bill by writing to the Commissioner of Pensions, Interior Department, Washington, D. C."

"A soldier had applied for a pension under the old law, and afterwards became mentally deranged, caused from diseases contracted in the army. The pension has been allowed at a rating of $12 per month, but is held for one proof. Could the attending physician be of any help in the matter, so as to furnish the proof desired into the application and have the pension increased and secured without that one proof?"—A. J. R. O., Nebraska City, Neb.

No. All the proofs required by the law must be furnished before a pension is granted, but you would better employ a good, honest attorney, and if no pension can be had under the general law, have him try to get a special pension act for this person.

"Please inform me why the soldiers that were enrolled in November, 1861, did not receive their $100 bounty, as I am one who did not receive my bounty?"—J. K., Des Moines, Ia.

Such queries we cannot answer, because we do not know the circumstances. Address a letter to "Auditor of the War Department, Washington, D. C., state the case fully and inquire.

Beveridge's Assailant.

"What is the name of the senator who attacked Senator Beveridge, of Indiana?"—J. A. C., Roseberg, Ore.

The assault was made by Joseph W. Bailey, senator from Texas.

Thorwaldsen.

"Who was Albert Thorwaldsen? Please give biographical sketch."—A. P., Way, O.

Bertel Thorwaldsen, the famous Danish sculptor, was born at sea, between Iceland and Denmark, November 19, 1770, and died at Copenhagen March 24, 1844. He was the son of an Icelander. At the age of 11 he entered the free school of the Danish Academy of Copenhagen; at 17 he gained the silver medal of the academy; at 20, the small gold medal; and in 1793 the grand prize, which entitled him to an annual stipend for studying abroad. He went to Rome to study, and his career was hampered by his diffidence, and the effects of ill-health. His first works were splendid efforts to reflect the idealism of ancient art and his Mars, Mercury, Ganymede, Venus, The Graces, Cupid and Psyche, Hector and Priam, are among the best modern imitations of the antique. As Thorwaldsen gained in confidence and creative power, he rose above the mere imitation of Greek sculpture, and devoted himself to original work. In 1819 he returned to Copenhagen on a visit, and he soon returned to Rome, where he began that series of religious works which made him one of the regenerators of the art of sculpture. His largest single work is the famed "Lion of Lucerne," carved in the face of a cliff near Lucerne, Switzerland, commemorating the Swiss guards who fell in defending the Tuileries, August 10, 1792. He returned to Copenhagen in 1838, where he remained until 1841, when he died suddenly of disease of the heart.

ncorporations.

"Can a company manufacturing in one state be incorporated under the laws of another state?"—J. C. Sherry, O.

Most certainly. Several states, notably New Jersey and West Virginia, have very liberal laws regarding incorporations, and therefore many corporations which do business in other states are incorporated under their laws. So large is the revenue New Jersey receives from companies incorporated there, that for several years no state tax has been levied, because it is no needed.

There is no way in which incorporations in another state can be prevented, even were it deemed wise to do so; for Article IV, Section 1, of the United States constitution declares that "Full faith and credit shall be given to the public acts * * of every other state."

Postal Revenues for 1902.

"Will you please tell me through your paner the total postal revenue of the fiscal year 1902, ending June 30?"—Constant Reader, Ithaca, Mich.

We have also the same query from a dozen other subscribers.

The total revenue of the Postoffice Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, was the full sum of $121,848,047.26. We received the figures from Washington just one day too late to use last week.

Tolstol.

"Please give a sketch of the life and teachings of Tolstoi, the Russian author."—W. D. M., Swansea, S. C.

Count Lyof Tolstoi was born in 1828 at Yasnaya Polyana, Russia, where he still lives. His early life was that of all young Russian nobles. In 1851 he went into the army and served in the Caucasus and the Crimea, seeing both the big wars and the little. He retired from active service and gave himself up to literary work in St. Petersburg, where his success was most brilliant; but when the serfs were set free, he retired in 1861 to his estates and took his part in fitting them for freedom by teaching them personally, and through books which he wrote for them.

His real life dates from his association with the peasantry, and his efforts to make himself one with them. He permitted his family to keep and benefit by his wealth, but he himself lived and now lives with the simplicity that is akin to poverty. His writings all have one object—the good of humanity—and his philosophy is the doctrine of the gospels, chiefly as it is found in the words of Jesus. For his radical views he has been excommunicated by the Russian church. He has been a prolific writer, having produced many volumes of essays, fiction and other works. His widest known novels are The Kreutzer Sonata, Anna Karenina and The Resurrection. The last is the most recent novel from his pen.

Isthmus of Panama.

"What is the origin of the word Panama and why was it changed from Isthmus of Darien?"—M. R. B., Borland, W. Va.

The original name of the isthmus was Darien. When the gold discoveries in California were made, the need of quick transit across the isthmus led to the building of a railway, 47½ miles long, across the isthmus. It was built by a New York Steamship company, which ran lines of steamers from New York to the eastern terminus, and from Panama, its western terminus, to San Francisco. The railroad was begun in 1850 and on January 28, 1855, the first train ran over it. There was no town at its eastern extremity, but one was built of necessity, and named Aspinwall, after the New York merchant who projected the railway, but its name was changed by the Colombian government to Colon, after the discoverer Christopher Columbus, whose name in Spanish is Cristobal Colon. This change was made in 1890, in 1870, the Empress Eugenie of France, presented the city a statue of Columbus. Panama, the Pacific terminus of the road, was founded in 1518. The railway was called the "Panama railway," and this name was gradually, in popular usage, transferred to the isthmus, until its use became general, as it is today, and will so remain.

Gen. D. E. Sickles.

"Please give a short biography of General D. E. Sickles. This is our first question and Uncle Sam has come to our home and my father's for over 30 years."—A. G., Patricksburg, Ind.

Daniel Edgar Sickles was born in New York in 1825; educated at University of New York; learned printer's trade, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1846, practicing in New York; was corporation attorney in New York, 1853; resigned to become secretary of legation at London, until 1855; representative in congress, 1857 to 1861. On February 27, 1857, he shot and killed Philip Barton Key, United States attorney for the District of Columbia, whose guilty intimacy with his wife he had discovered. He was indicted for murder, but acquitted by the trial jury. He served in congress until March 3, 1861. At the beginning of the civil war he raised a brigade of five regiments in New York, and was commissioned colonel of one regiment. He served through the war, coming out a major general of volunteers, seeing much severe service. He lost a leg at Gettysburg, and the bones are in the Medical museum at Washington. He was appointed to the regular army after the civil war as colonel of the Forty-second United States infantry and was placed on the retired list with the full rank of major general. He was minister to Spain, 1869-1873; member of congress 1892-1894. He lives in New York city.

An Edition.

"Can you inform me how many volumes of a book make one edition?"—Subscriber, Mississippi.

There is no fixed number at the present time. An "edition" means as many as are printed and bound at one time. Sometimes it is a hundred, or 500, or more. For a number of years, an edition was usually 1,000; but this distinction is no longer observed by modern publishers. You will note, in the advertisements of books and periodicals, that the publishers say, of a popular book, "Thirteenth thousand" or "fifty-fifth thousand," or what ever it may be; and of a magazine that "an edition of 150,000 was printed of the November number."

White House Expenses.

"Does the expense of entertaining at the White house come out of the President's salary of $50,000? Some people claim that there is $50,000 appropriated by congress to bear that expense."—Colorado.

The question of state banquets is but a small item. The government pays the salary of the President's private secretary, clerks, doorkeepers, messengers and steward at the White House and executive office. Then there is a contingent fund of $8,000 a year, which the President may use according to his discretion.

In furniture and repairs to the White house the sum of $16,000 more, to be used by the direction of the President, is provided by the nation and is always expended. For fuel, lights, etc., $3,000 is allowed, and for necessary repairs to the greenhouse there is $4,000.

Altogether, the Presidential "finding" annually amounts to $64,865, nearly $15,000 a year more than his salary. The two aggregate $64,865. This is an imposing aggregate, but it is small compared with other presidents. The president of the French republic receives as salary $120,000 a year, $32,840 for contingent purposes and a handsome house, rent free. So we get our President rather cheaply, after all.

Capt. Samuel Brady.

Editor Blade: In your issue of October 30, 1902, you requested if any reader could give a short sketch of Captain Samuel Brady you would be pleased to receive the same. I have the life of Captain Brady with other early pioneers, so will give a few extracts:

Capt. Samuel Brady was born in Delaware in 1756 or 1758, and was but a young child when he was taken by his parents to their new home in western part of Pennsylvania. Here he grew to young manhood, and his aptitude for adventure being amply fed by the contests of the settlers with the savages. He enlisted in Captain Lowden's company of volunteer riflemen in 1775. He was appointed first lieutenant of a company in 1776 and was made captain for gallant conduct on the field of Monmouth, on June 28, 1778.

It was during this year and the early part of the following year that his brother and father were killed by the red men. This caused his hatred for the Indians. He was probably married in 1786 to Miss Drusilla Van Swearingen. Brady's Lake, Brady's Run and Brady's Hill were all named in honor of him. The date of his death is uncertain, probably in 1800.—C. Y. P., Rapid City, Mich.

The editor also acknowledges with thanks letters from several other friends. The above, however, covers all the facts of his life, and we have not room to print stories of his adventures.

Relationship.

"Will you please give the method of tracing or counting all relationship?"—H. L. G., Buckhannon, W. Va.

Here is a table of relationships. A and W are brothers, or sisters, or brother and sister; B is the child of A, X is the child of W, C is the child of B, Y is the child of X, D is the child of C, Z is the child of Y. Thus four generations are represented.

A	W
B	X
C	Y
D	Z

B and X are first cousins; A is the uncle or aunt of X. W is uncle or aunt of B. C and Y are second cousins. C is first cousin once removed of X. Y is first cousin once removed of B. B is uncle or aunt of Y. X is uncle or aunt of C. A is great-uncle or great-aunt of Y. W is great-uncle or great-aunt of C. A is grandparent of C. W is grandparent of Y. D and Z are second cousins. C is first cousin twice removed of X; Z is first cousin twice removed of B. A is great-grandparent of D, and W of Z.

Glacial Deposits in Iowa.

"The article, 'The Antiquity of Man in North America,' is certainly very instructive, and I would like to ask a question concerning a deposit close to here, and about a petrified fish found at Montezuma. There was a deposit of sand 40 feet deep, containing just 70 wagon loads, which was hauled away. There is no stream of any size near where the sand was. Now, how came the sand there? It certainly was carried there by water. Was it the question. The fish, by rifled fish, when alive, would weigh probably twenty pounds. In digging a sewer last spring, one of the diggers struck something hard, twelve feet below the surface, and the petrified fish was the result. Let us hear what you think of it; how and when it came there. There is great evidence all over Iowa of the ice period or glacial epoch. Round boulders, or 'niggerheads,' from the size of a walnut in the edge of a hazel brush to large ones in places. We know that they did not grow. And how else could they come spread out over the prairies if they were not carried there in the ice age?"—M. B., Montezuma, Iowa.

Without doubt the pocket of sand of which you speak was deposited by the waters resulting from the ice-sheet as it retreated northward. One can find the same thing all over the northern hemisphere, in North America, Europe and Asia. The granite bowlders were dropped by the ice, which carried them from British America down to Iowa, in a southwesterly direction. As to the fossil fish, we can tell nothing of its probable age without knowing the rock in which it was laid down.

Total State Votes.

"Will you kindly give the official figures of the total vote cast for governor in last Tuesday's election?"—H. H.

The above is only one of many requests to state the total vote of Ohio cast at the late election. These inquiries are evidently from people who are participants in various newspaper guessing contests. For their benefit, let us say that all these contests will be decided by the official total as promulgated by the secretary of state. There are 88 counties in Ohio, and up to this time that officer has received the official returns from but twenty. It will be at least a week, and probably longer, before all the returns are in, and the total officially ascertained.

The Republican state committee has received the vote from every county on the head of the ticket, but these figures are not official—though they are within comparatively few votes of it. The total vote for Mr. Laylin, as thus reported, is 426,659, and for Mr. Bigelow 345,481. The aggregate vote for these two is 782,140. But it is to be remembered that to obtain the total vote of the state, the totals cast for the Prohibition, Socialist and Socialist Labor parties will have to be added. There are no figures for these as yet. They are expected to aggregate about 20,000. Hence the total official vote of Ohio will probably be very close to 800,000, and may go a thousand or two beyond that figure.

The same applies to the official vote of other states. Please keep watch of the news pages of The Weekly Blade—the fifth, seventh and eighth. The official votes of the states will be presented there, and not in the Question Bureau. No attention will be paid in this department to any requests of the above character.

Refining Sugar.

"Enclosed is a clipping in which is the statement that blood is used to whiten sugar. Will you please explain this and tell what grades of sugar are made in which blood is not used? We are forbidden to eat blood, so why is it used?"—C. J. P., Ratchford, O.

We do not know that blood is the only substance used for whitening sugar. Probably others are also used. But, whether blood or something else, they are used in refining all sugars which are pure white. The only way to be sure of getting sugar in which blood was not used, would be to always use brown sugar. But why object to sugar refined by the use of blood? In the process itself, the blood is all taken out, with the coloring matter of the sugar. And who forbids the eating of blood? We know the Old Testament had such a regulation for the Jews; but it has also many others, none of which are observed by Christians—the eating of pork, for one thing. Where do you find any authority for believing regulations made for Jews, a couple of thousands of years ago, are binding upon us?

Miscellaneous.

J. E. B., Valeria, O.: We never saw it, we are sorry to say.

A. H. P., Shuff, Va.: Sorry that we have not a copy of it.

J. I. W., King, N. C.: Such questions are not suited for this department.

Subscriber, New Carlisle, Ind.: Unfortunately, we can not find the article.

W. F. W., Ollie, Iowa: We have not the data to answer, but most of the glass factories are in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana.

W. M. P., Turlac, Va.: The phrase, "bulwarks of government," is a vague rhetorical phrase, which has no fixed meaning.

J. E. R., Boxelder, Colo.: We have no back numbers so far in the past, and hence regret that we can not comply with your request.

H. R., Exeter, Neb.: Record for 100 yards, professional running, 9 3-5 seconds, by E. Donovan; 75 yards, 7¾ seconds, James Quirk; 50 yards, 5¼ seconds, H. M. Johnson.

A. R. S., Holden, O., wants to know the date of "the disastrous frost which occurred the latter part of August or the first of September in the same year as the big snow of May 22." Who can inform him?

M. K. B., Fountain, Okla.: Ishpeming is the name of a city in Marquette county, Mich., on Lake Superior. It is near large iron mines, and ships much ore. Population about 12,000. Any good map should show it.

Y. M. A., West Lafayette, O.: You are wrong. Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, wrote no songs. You are thinking of George P. Morris, who lived in the early half of the nineteenth century, but he used "United we stand, divided we fall" as a quotation.

J. M., Powersville, Mo.: Such things have no regular value—only as a collector is willing to give. One may wish to give 25 cents, the next one a dollar. The best way would be to advertise it; but don't let the lady think it is very valuable. If she gets a dollar for it she is lucky.

H. R., Pa.: Such a case is an exception. We have never heard of a rural mail carrier who passes other postoffices on his route. Better write a letter of inquiry to "Fre Delivery Division, Rural, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C." It is not a question of law, but of regulations.

An Undoubted Genius.

"I'm a-wonderin'," said the old farmer, "of that ere youngest boy o' mine ain't one of them literary geniuses in disguise."

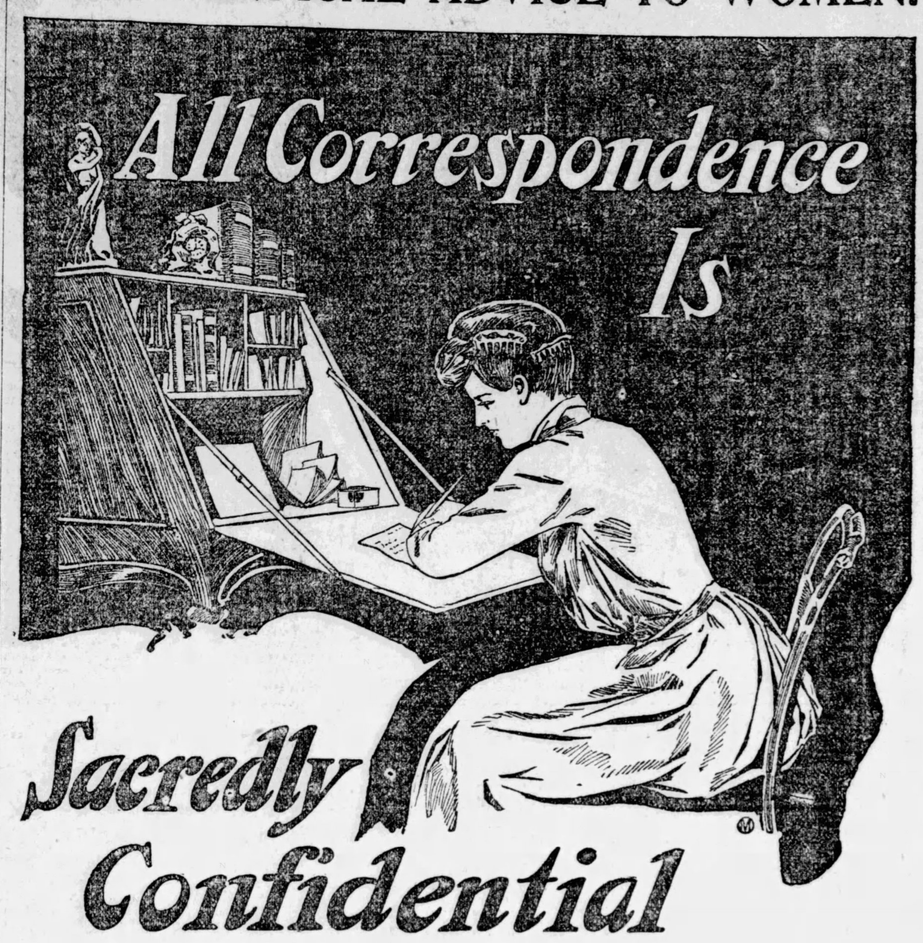
"Anything extraordinary about him?"

"I should say so! He kin walk in his sleep, do figgers in his head, drink a gallon o' cider without blinkin', eat more'n the whole family, an' spend more money in a minute than he kin make in a month!"—Atlanta Constitution.

His Specialty.

She went to have her picture taken,
Feeling ill at ease;
The artist saw her worried face,
And said, "Look pleasant, please."
But useless his request, until
He said (he knew 'twould do),
"I always make a specialty
Of pretty girls like you."
—Philadelphia Bulletin.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.



This is a very important consideration in a woman's correspondence with Mrs. Pinkham. It is a great satisfaction to feel that one woman can write to another telling her the most private and confidential details about her illness, and know that her letter will be seen by a woman only,—a woman full of sympathy for her sick sisters, and with a knowledge of woman's ills greater than that possessed by any other person.

Mrs. Pinkham never violates the confidence thus entrusted to her, and although she publishes thousands of testimonials from women who have been benefited by her advice and medicine, never in all her experience has she published such a letter without the full consent, and often by special request of the writer.

The reason Mrs. Pinkham is so amply qualified to give advice in cases of female ills is for the reason that over one hundred thousand cases come before her each year,—some personally, others by mail, and this has been going on for twenty years, day after day, and day after day. Twenty years of constant success,—think of the knowledge thus gained. Surely, women are wise in seeking advice from a woman of such experience, especially when it is absolutely free.

As an illustration of the good coming from such advice we herewith publish two letters and portrait of Miss Hattie DeGroat, the reading of which should give every sick woman confidence in Mrs. Pinkham's ability to help them. This is only one of thousands of the same kind of letters which Mrs. Pinkham has on file.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have read with interest your advice to others so much that I thought I would write to you, for I have been suffering for a long time. I have such bearing-down pains, and such shooting pains go through me. I have headache, backache, and feel tired. Menstruation is very painful, sometimes have to stop work and lie down. My stomach bloats terribly, and I am troubled with whites. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

July 24th, 1900. MISS HATTIE DEGROAT, Succasuma, N. J."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can hardly find words to thank you for your advice and wonderful Vegetable Compound. I was in a terrible state, every part of my body ached, was very nervous, had hysterical spells. I think I would have become insane had it not been for **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** Your letter told me just what to do, and your medicine cured me, and I cannot express my thanks."

March 8th, 1901. MISS HATTIE DEGROAT, Succasuma, N. J."

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends. Do not be persuaded that any other medicine is just as good. Any dealer who suggests something else has no interest in your case. He is seeking a larger profit. Follow the record of this medicine, and remember that the thousands of cures of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

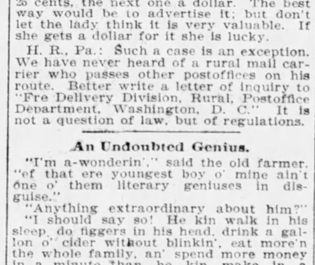
MARVELOUS GROWTH OF HAIR

A Famous Doctor-Chemist Has Discovered a Compound That Grows Hair on a Bald Head in a Single Night.

Startling Announcement Causes Doctors to Marvel and Stand Dumbfounded at The Wonderful Cures.

The Discoverer Sends Free Trial Packages to All Who Write.

After half a century spent in the laboratory, crowned with high honors for his many world-famous discoveries the



MISS CLARISSA KERBY, and Her Marvelous Growth of Hair.

celebrated physician-chemist at the head of the great Altenheim Medical Dispensary, has just made the startling announcement that he has produced a compound that grows hair on any bald head. The doctor makes the claim that after experiments, taking years to complete, he has at last reached the goal of his ambition. To the gray all heads are alike. There are none which cannot be cured by this remarkable remedy. The record of the cures already made is truly marvelous and were it not for the high standing of the great physician and the convincing testimony of thousands of citizens all over the country it would seem too miraculous to be true.

There can be no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claims nor can his success be disputed. Do not ask any man, woman or child to take his or anyone else's word for it, but he stands ready and willing to send free trial packages of this great hair restorative to any one who writes to him for it, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to pay postage. In a single night it has started hair to growing on heads bald for years. It has stopped falling hair in one hour. It never fails no matter what the condition, age or sex. Old men and young men, women and children all have profited by the free use of this great new discovery. If you are bald, if your hair is falling out or if your hair, eyebrows or eyelashes are thin or short write the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 7196 Foso Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to prepay postage for a free package and in a short time you will be entirely restored.

FEE BUYING.

"Dickens Beaten by a City Block" in Kansas Court.

The ignorance of some people of a community is never so well displayed as in a court trial. The Nugent murder trial in the common pleas court, Kansas City, Kan., this week, has brought out some queer characters. Some of the witnesses could neither read nor write. They are the people of the slums, for it was not far from the Kansas City slum district where Police Officer Frank L. Stone was mortally wounded.

"If Dickens could learn of the proceedings in this court," said Clerk Frank Kenney, "he would undoubtedly turn over in his grave. I have seen characters here that have Dickens beaten by a city block."

As the clerk was discussing the case a man poorly clothed and with long bushy whiskers, approached him.

"Is this where we get our fees?" he asked.

"It is," replied the clerk. "What is your name?"

Smith will do as well as any name for the purpose of the story.

The clerk reached for the fee blank. "How many days?" he asked.

"One day," replied Smith.

The clerk wrote one day on the blank and then, holding a blotter in his left hand toward Smith and a pen in the other, he told the witness to affix his signature to the document.

"What do you want me to do?"

"Write your name there," said the clerk, pointing to the blank space.

"Sure, I can't write my name, or any other name."

The obliging clerk then wrote his name for him.

"When will I get this?" asked the man. "When the case is settled," said Kenney.

Kenney had laid the blotter right in front of Smith, and when the latter started to take the blotter with him. He returned in a moment and asked if he couldn't get his fee immediately.

"No, you can't," said the clerk, "but there is Mr. Shylock, who will buy it at a discount."

The clerk pointed to a man who buys fees. Smith, still holding the blotter, approached the shylock. "What will you give me for this?" he asked.

"For what?" asked the man who buys fees.

"For this," said Smith, impatiently, extending the blotter.

"In the name of Jehovah, what are you talking about?" asked the man.

Said Smith: "I was a witness in this case today; I gave my name to the clerk over there and he told me I had $1.50 comin', and he gave me this."

Smith again extended the blotter.

"That fellow is working you," said the fee buyer, thinking that Kenney was playing a practical joke. "Go over there and tell him he will have to blot that joke out. You're being buncoed."

Smith was indignant. He advanced on the clerk. "Look here," he said, "what's this?" showing Kenney the blotter.

"That's a blotter," said Kenney.

"Blotter," said Smith, in an inquiring way; "and what's it worth?"

"Oh, we buy them by the ton," said Kenney.

"Then what do you mean by givin' it to me for my fee?"

Kenney was in a dilemma and if the Shylock had not come upon the scene the clerk would surely have declared Smith in contempt of court. The fee buyer, however, told the clerk of the proposition Smith had made him, how he had referred it back to Kenney and how Smith was at that moment seeking some sort of an explanation. Mr. Kenney explained that Smith did have one day's attendance coming to him, and the man who buys fees promptly bargained with him for 75 cents. As Smith got his money he noticed a woman, one of his neighbors, standing beside him. "Say, Mr. Shylock," he said, "here's a lady that would like to sell her fees."

And through the thoughtfulness of Mr. Smith the lady sold hers, too.—Kansas City Journal.

RENARD CATCHES BUZZARDS

Adolph Renard, a foreman in the Street Cleaning Department, was the hero of a rather unusual adventure when he succeeded in capturing a young turkey buzzard on Grand avenue, near the corner of Washington avenue. The bird was apparently exhausted and made no resistance when Renard picked it up.

While turkey buzzards are rather plentiful in the more unsettled portions of the state it is very seldom that one is seen within the city limits, and Renard's capture attracted a great deal of attention. He carried the bird into a vacant lot, where he left it to recuperate.

"I understand," said Renard last night, "that a colored boy took the bird home and, after feeding it, took it to the Four Courts. Some one told me that the buzzard will be sent to Forest Park, but I doubt whether it will live in captivity."

Renard was superintending some work near the place where the capture was made when he noticed the buzzard flying in circles not far from the ground. This immediately attracted his attention, as the birds usually soar at a high altitude. It gradually approached the ground and attempted to alight on one of the large feed wires of the Transit company. It seemed to misjudge the distance, hit the wire, however, and fell, rather than flew, to the street below.

The bird started to walk across the street and Renard seized it.—St. Louis Republic.

ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK

Not only is employment more difficult for the worker to find, but as a necessary consequence, with the over-supply of labor and the diminished demand for British manufactures, wages are lower. The rate of pay has already fallen by 1s. 3½d. since July, and at the same time the price of many necessaries has increased. The operations of the beef trust have sent up the cost of meat, and the coal strike in the United States has augmented the cost of fuel thousands of miles away in England. From the stock broker to the casual laborer all are feeling the pinch, and there is not one of our staple trades that is not suffering. Shipbuilders are inactive because there is no demand for ships; the iron trade is experiencing the full effect of foreign competition, and feeling it the more because, owing to the depression in Germany, trade there have enormous stocks on their hands which they are anxious to unload at any price, and this results in their "dumping" their wares at an unremunerative figure upon our market, thus injuring our own industries. In the cotton trade there has been a reduction of wages, while activity is restricted by the high price of the raw material. It is the same with the woolen trade and with the engineering industry. In short, the outlook is not of the most cheerful description.—London Daily Mail.

American Horses for Cavalry.

Sir R. Stewart and Lieut.-Col. Holland, of the Remount commission of the British army have reported that the North American horse of 14.2 to 15 hands is the ideal type for mounted infantry service. The fact that the shipments to South Africa were not always satisfactory is attributed in part to the hardships endured by the stock in transportation, and still more to the fact that few of them had a chance to recover from the effects of the long voyage and become used to a new and trying climate before they were hurried to the front for active service.

A Desk Sheik.

A recent traveler in Africa writes of the native town of Sheik Husein: "Everything in and near Sheik Husein is holy and belongs to the dead sheik. It is not permitted to cut wood near the town, no cattle are sold, and we were asked not to shoot birds. Some of my Somal having caught two bats with abutterfly net in the holy tomb, a large assembly was held and the poor fellow and myself were cursed by the imaam until I gave him some money to appease the wrath of the dead sheik."—Chicago News.

How and Why Men Drown.

A long-distance swimmer, correcting popular errors, says that the accidents to swimmers are seldom due to cramp, but to apoplexy resulting from sudden cooling. The sinking the first time is a curious error, as some persons swallow water and strangle on the first immersion, sinking at once, while others may sink and rise fifty times. This authority has saved 65 lives, and he has found that the drowning person cannot be stunned by a blow in the face, but that he can be handled by pressing the thumbs under the ears and ducking his head until manageable, this being done from behind.—Exchange.

ARE YOUR KIDNEYS WEAK?

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It.

To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy, Swamp-Root, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Absolutely Free by Mail.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well, they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

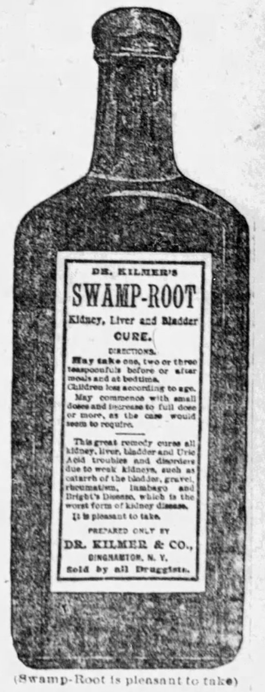
Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for many kinds of diseases, and if permitted to continue, much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottle at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take)

EDITORIAL NOTE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder troubles, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade.

The Sunday School.

Sunday school lesson for November 23 World's Temperance Lesson.—Isa. xxvii: 1-13. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—After the death of Solomon, through the folly of his son (1 Kings, xii:12-15), the Jewish people were divided into two parts. Two tribes adhered to Rehoboam and sought to perpetuate the monarchy of David retaining Jerusalem as their capital. The ten northern tribes rebelled and set up a government at Samaria with the title Israel. God claimed both nations as his people and sent to them prophets who condemned their sins and called to righteousness. Notwithstanding all these gracious ministries the two kingdoms rapidly declined in all those virtues that make for stability (Prov. xiv:34), falling ultimately under the power of neighboring nations. The history is highly instructive for all after centuries. Today we shall study a small section in which the faithful service of Isaiah is presented. His words are predictive and didactic—he taught because he foresaw. The long-suffering God continues his gracious efforts for men even though they obstinately turn away from him. However little the teaching is regarded it continues to be offered. "Precept upon precept, repetitions of divine truths, day after day and year after year—this is the privilege of all men whether they will hear or forbear. They who go to ruin can never accuse God of neglect. The path of life is made very plain, so that no one need be ignorant of it, and the entreaties to enter it are so cordial and constant that there is always a constant, strong motive that ought to be operative. But—what makes the case exceedingly interesting—they who sin under such circumstances do so against great light and merit all the more the condemnation meted out to them. It was so with Israel. It is so with all men in all the privileges of Christendom. Neglected obligations and these neglected measure the punishment due.

CONCLUSION.—This passage may be properly used, as was intended by the inspired writer, to illustrate, in the interest of temperance, in either of two ways. It may be shown that the drunkards of Ephraim and of Judah were obnoxious to God, that they incurred his displeasure and endured his judgments, that the drunkard had led to national degeneracy, causing men to reject the truth and exposing them to all the perils of a foreign war. Or it may be shown that the drink habit is only one of the proofs of sensuality, contrasted as a people decline from God, hastening afterward to decay and destruction, a mark in the downward movement from righteousness to sin. In the first case it becomes the cause of innumerable misfortunes, and in the other it is the consequence of a long train of spiritual irregularities and defects. But in either way of hauling the subject the cry of Isaiah, "Woe to the drunkards," ought to be heeded by men everywhere. "Strong drink is raging and whose is decived thereby is not wise."

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HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"Why can't you act like a little man, my boy?"

"Please, sir, I tried to, but the very first time I swore pa licked me."—Exchange.

Pat—An' so yez shtruck for shorter hours.

Mike—Yis. We want each wan to consist av for-rty minutes, begorry!—Puck.

Mrs. Greene—I called on the Venners this evening. Mrs. Venners sang for us. Her husband seemed surprised, he said she never sang for him when he was courting her.

Mr. Greene—Evidently Mrs. Venner is a woman of tact.—Boston Transcript.

"You gave that peeler a lot of wrong clews. What did you do it for?" asked Bill de Burglar. "You didn't have nothing to gain by it."

"I know it," said Muggsy de Crook. "It's a heap o' satisfaction to outlie a detective."—Chicago Tribune.

"Dar ain' much use in ahgufyin'!" said Uncle Eben. "Ef you dosn' give in, de youthuh feller gets mad; an' if you does, you stops de conversation."—Washington Star.

"He hasn't got any sense—one of those fellows who is always giving advice."

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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Ciruclation Last Week. **150,000**

LACE CURTAIN PREMIUMS.

The manufacturers made us a large shipment of curtains on October 27th, and they should have reached us ten days ago. They have been held up in transit, and we are endeavoring to trace them up. This will explain why we were unable to mail the premiums as promised last week, but we shall send them immediately on arrival.

In the meantime a larger shipment will be sent us during the present month, and during the first week of December we shall send to those who are entitled to them by reason of sending us clubs during November.

A MASTER OF FINANCE.

In these days of J. Pierpont Morgan and other exponents of other latter-day finance, it is a pleasure to read, in the November issue of the North American Review, an article by a financier of the war era, whose name was then as familiar as is Morgan's at present. The article is by the venerable Jay Cooke, and is entitled, A Decade of American Finance. It covers the period of the civil war and to the panic of 1873.

Jay Cooke first came into prominence as the head of the banking firm which acted as the government's financial agent in placing the great war loans. So valuable was Mr. Cooke's services in this way that he received a personal letter of thanks from President Lincoln. Money is as necessary as are armies in the prosecution of a great war, and the men who finance a government in times of war stress are as much entitled to credit for the successful outcome of the conflict as the men who lead the armies in the field.

Mr. Cooke's article discusses the establishment of the national banking system and the building of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The former was really a part of the mighty effort to find a market for government bonds, which was done by requiring the banks organized under it to own and deposit in the treasury a sum in bonds sufficient to amply secure their circulating notes. The plan had few friends among the bankers and financiers. The law was enacted in February, 1863, and in November only 134 banks had been chartered under it. The existing banks wanted to retain their names and old-time methods. No national bank of large capital was started until Mr. Cooke went to New York, with Secretary of the Treasury Chase's knowledge, and within three days organized one with five millions capital.

It seems strange to us of this day to find such reluctance; but it must be remembered that the plan was new and untried and capital is proverbially timid and conservative. "Up to the end of 1897," Mr Cooke remarks in discussing the ultimate success of the plan, "5,095 national banks had been organized, of which 352, or just 6.9 per cent had failed, without a dollar's loss to the holders of the circulation."

Quite as interesting is that portion of Mr. Cooke's article on the Northern Pacific Railway, which was one of his projects for the development of the great Northwest, then a wilderness. The venture was promising, but a number of matters that were unforeseen wrecked the enterprise. The Franco-German war, breaking out suddenly, prevented the obtaining of $50,000,000 in gold from a German syndicate. Then followed the Geneva tribunal, which, for a time, threatened war with England, and drove capital into hiding. The Granger war against the railroads in the West next broke out, and rendered it impossible to get funds for railroad building. Finally came the panic of 1873, under which Jay Cooke & Co. failed. Later Mr. Cooke retrieved his fortunes, but the Northern Pacific was completed by other hands, and is now one of the great systems of the country. Mr. Cooke's article is readable to all who take an interest in the history of national finance.

GEN. MILES'S REPORT.

The annual report of Lieut. Gen. Miles, commanding the army, has proved a great disappointment to the Boston junta of "little Americans." They hoped that he would give them material with which to renew their attacks on the army in general and Secretary Root in particular. This hope was based on the differences known to exist between the General and the Secretary.

However, Gen. Miles takes the same position as does the President and Secretary Root. He says that "evils may creep into any system or great organization," but that such as have affected our army "have been or will be eradicated." The government has never attempted to gloss over abuses, but every allegation of the sort has been carefully investigated and where they were found true those responsible for them have met with proper punishment. The great mass of the enlisted men of the army in the Philippines were freshly chosen from civil life, and one can but wonder at the extreme forbearance they have shown, as a rule, under the trying and exceptional circumstances met while actively campaigning in the Philippines.

David H. Henderson, of Iowa, must certainly feel like going out behind the barn and kicking himself.

The Tom Johnson circus wound up with a parachute act; but the parachute failed to open.

A VOTE OF CONFIDENCE.

The maintenance of a party majority in both houses of congress by the mid-term elections is rightly interpreted as a vote of confidence in President Roosevelt and his party. It is the fewest number of our Presidents who have received such an indorsement. Since the close of the reconstruction era, when the South was again fully represented in both branches, it has not happened that a single President had a majority for his party in both houses of congress during his entire term, with the single exception of McKinley. And, leaving out the civil war period and the time of reconstruction because of the lack of representation in congress from all the states, the last President before him to receive such an endorsement was Andrew Jackson, three-quarters of a century ago. Chief Austin, of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, sums up this interesting bit of history as follows:

From 1837, when VanBuren was President, up through Buchanan's administration, which closed in 1861, this rule held good. When Grant was serving his second term, normal conditions having been restored in the United States, he found himself confronted by a House controlled by the opposition party. Hayes, Republican, found Democratic control in the House in both Congresses of his administration. The Garfield-Arthur administration had the co-operation of a Republican House during the first half of the term, but Democratic control in the second half. Cleveland, Democrat, in his first term had the co-operation of a Democratic majority in the House in both Congresses, but failed to control the Senate in either. Harrison, Republican, during the first half of his term had the co-operation of a Republican House, but the Democrats controlled that body in the second half of his term. Cleveland in his second term had a Democratic House and Senate in the first half, but an overwhelming Republican House in the second half of that term. McKinley, whose party, while controlling the House during the first half of his term, did not have a clear majority in the Senate, was given in 1898 a Republican majority to support him in both House and Senate, the first instance of the kind for more than half a century (aside from the 1869-74 period) and how that unusual compliment has been extended to President Roosevelt.

There are two factors, it would seem, which worked together to produce this result. The first was, that a Democratic house could do nothing; the party, in fact, offered no positive policy—nothing but negation of all Republican policies. The people have refused to vote for a situation which meant nothing but stagnation and drifting. The second factor was satisfaction with the course of the President and his party, and especially with his expressed policy as to trusts and other public matters of immediate interest.

But this vote of confidence is also a mandate to "do something." The Republican congress must not ignore the demand for progress. It can not settle down comfortably to a session of talk, without definite results. There must be an honest effort at the solution of the questions now at the front. If there is not, the people will turn to the alternative—Democratic control of the nation. It is the part of wisdom for the President and his party confreres to realize this fact, and to act accordingly.

"PENNY" POSTAGE.

"Penny Postage Almost in Sight" is the headline over an editorial article in the New York Commercial, which shows how rapidly our postoffice department has been approaching the self-sustaining stage within the past five years, whereat it rejoices over the coming of the "long desired era of penny postage" on letters.

It is a cold, hard, solid fact, however, that we have had "penny" postage on letters in the United States for a good many years. A penny is an English coin. Its value is two cents. There is no American coin called a penny, nor is there any warrant whatever for calling a cent a penny. In value it is a half-penny. What the Commercial means, and what it should have said, is "one-cent postage," instead of "penny postage." Why use a Britticism at all—and especially when it is absurdly incorrect?

With this correction, The Blade endorses the position of the Commercial that one-cent postage is bound to come in the near future. There is a petition on file with the House postoffice committee, signed by more than 300,000 representative business men in all parts of the country. It was supplemented by over 400,000 personal letters to congressmen, urging them to pass a one-cent postage bill. It is confidently believed in many quarters that, even though the present two-cent rate should be cut squarely in two, the increased number of letters resultant upon it would speedily put the revenues higher than under the present system. Few business men who now use the mails to any considerable extent would fail to increase that use under a one-cent rate.

ADDICKS FOILED AGAIN.

It is now twelve years since Addicks, the gas magnate, injected his personality into Delaware politics with the hope of reaching a seat in the United States Senate. Both the senatorial seats from that state are now vacant, as the result of his obstructive efforts, and the outlook is still poor for filling them. Addicks failed, at the recent election, to obtain a majority of the members of the legislature, but it is said that he will continue to prevent the choice of senators, unless his foes will allow him to take one of the seats.

Had the Democrats elected a majority of the legislature, Mr. Addicks would have been disposed of, but at the cost to the Republican party of the two senatorial seats. But that body has a narrow Republican majority, which is divided into Addicks and anti-Addicks men. The latter should end the fight, secure the state its proper representation in the Senate, and throw Addicks down. This should be done by making an agreement with the Democrats to elect one Republican and one Democratic senator.

AN ENCOURAGING VIEW.

The attitude of the voters on national politics is clearly revealed by the results of the Congressional and state elections held on November 4. The states which gave Republican pluralities have a combined electoral vote of 315, as against 151 electoral votes in the states which went Democratic. Had this been a Presidential year, on the same vote the Republican national candidates would have had a majority of 164 electoral votes over their Democratic competitors, not counting the ten doubtful votes at this year's election of Delaware, Nevada and Rhode Island. This is a most encouraging fact, showing that the great majority of the people believe in avoiding all experiments in politics so long as the nation prospers and its people are happy under Republican policies.

THE OHIO CONGRESSMEN.

The congressional contest in Ohio has not changed the relative party representation in the national house. There will still be seventeen Republicans and four Democrats from this state. Mr. Huling, the Republican candidate in the Twelfth (Columbus) district was defeated by Judge Badger, Democrat; but the loss of this Republican seat is balanced by the election of Mr. Jackson, Republican, over Dr. Norton in the Thirteenth district.

The Twelfth district two years ago was composed of Franklin and Fairfield counties, and Hon. Emmett G. Tompkins, the present representative, won out by a plurality of only 18 votes. Last winter the general assembly changed the district, adding Fairfield to the Eleventh, and leaving Franklin alone to constitute the Twelfth. A year ago, the Republicans carried that county by a plurality of 2270. This year it gives the Democratic candidate for Congress about 800 plurality.

The Thirteenth district is heavily Democratic. Two years ago, Dr. Norton was chosen to the house by a plurality of 6,610. On Tuesday, he was defeated by Mr. Jackson, the Republican nominee, who has 573 plurality. The campaign in both these districts was hotly waged, and the personality of the candidate was the determining factor in the result. In the Twelfth, Judge Badger is very popular, and has always been a phenomenal vote-getter. In 1899 he was on the Democratic state ticket as candidate for supreme judge; and while Governor Nash carried Franklin county by 1,700 plurality, Judge Badger also had a plurality. Mr. Huling and Mr. Chester were the only two Republican candidates defeated in that county on Tuesday, and both were connected with the administration of Mayor Swartz, which was extremely unpopular; and many Republicans seem to have taken occasion to recall the connection in voting this year.

In the Thirteenth district the conditions were much the same, but in reverse order. Dr. Norton is a chronic Democratic office-holder, who has made many enemies in his own party. His connection with the Baltimore & Ohio Railway as consulting attorney was brought directly before the Democrats of the district at Tom Johnson's meeting in Tiffin; and that gentleman was constrained to say publicly that, were it true, Dr. Norton should not be elected. Mr. Jackson, his successful opponent, is very popular in the district. He is a successful business man, and this campaign is his first essay in the political field. These factors proved strong enough to make a change of over 7,000 votes in the district.

With the exception of these two districts, the congressional vote was normal and the results what were anticipated. The total vote of the state is probably below 800,000, which is a light vote, and as the Republican plurality for secretary of state, the head of the ticket, is in the neighborhood of 100,000, it is clear that many Democrats did not go to the polls, and that some who did voted against Bigelow and Tom Johnsonism.

TELEGRAPH CABLES.

It is but little over a half-century since the first submarine telegraph cable was put into successful operation. In 1851, a cable was laid across the straits of Dover between England and France, and this is entitled to place as the first successful cable. In 1866 the first successful Atlantic cable was laid, and this year is signalized by the laying of the first Pacific cable—from Vancouver to Australia, where it connects with the East Indian cable system.

The Treasury Bureau of Statistics has just issued a report on the present status of ocean telegraphy. There are now 1,750 different cables in successful operation, with an aggregate length of almost 200,000 miles. Their total cost is estimated at $275,000,000, and more than six million messages are annually transmitted over them.

The development of the cable system of the globe has had a mighty effect in promoting commerce throughout the world, especially between countries widely separated. Commerce needs prompt transit, and this the railroads and steamships give; it also needs quick communication, and this is furnished by the world's cable service. Manila is nearer to New York in point of time than was St. Louis and the Louisiana Purchase a century ago. Not longer than a half-century ago, it required six months for a letter to go from a New York or London merchant to a correspondent in Calcutta, or Hong Kong, or Manila, and the answer to get back, thus completing a mercantile transaction; now the cable enables this to be done in a few hours.

Another important result is that the governments of the world are in far closer touch with each other than ever before. This has placed a check upon aggressions in distant parts of the world, and makes for universal peace. The better understanding the nations have of each other, the more intimate the contact, the less danger there is of misunderstandings, and the more the cause of peace and good-will is promoted.

THE HOME VS. THE SALOON.

An old subject, you say; but it is as new today as ever before in the history of the country. Last Friday evening, at the Washington Street Congregational church, the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon produced a roll of clippings 267 feet long, taken from 42 of the large daily newspapers of the country in twelve days. This roll contained 272 cases of murders, suicides, arson and other crimes committed by persons while under the influence of liquor. It is most direct and convincing evidence against the saloon—evidence which cannot be shaken.

And while scores of societies, associations and organizations are engaged in fighting this evil Dr. Sheldon was right in declaring that the most effective weapon to be used against the saloon is the home, the Christian home in which is taught morality, sobriety and right living. After all it is to the home that the country must look for the most effective work against the saloon.

The Tammany cry is, "down with the hayseeds." The recent defeat of Coler by the Republicans of the state outside of Greater New York has incensed the Tammany bosses to the verge of insanity.

With the kind of material which is being pushed to the front for speaker of congress, the Republicans of the House cannot make a mistake. Every man mentioned is worthy the place.

THE "GRANDFATHER CLAUSE."

A number of Southern states have, within the past few years, adopted an ingenious plan to get rid of the negro vote by legal means. They have adopted, first, a clause in the state constitution imposing an educational test. This point has been before the United States supreme court, and has been declared constitutional.

But there is a most clever addition to this, which has not yet been passed upon by the court of last resort. It is a clause which excepts from the educational test any person who was himself a citizen of any state on January 1, 1867, or who is a lineal descendant of one who was a citizen on that date. As the negro was not a citizen in any Southern state until made so by the Fourteenth amendment to the national constitution, which became operative in 1868, this allows all illiterate whites to vote, but bars illiterate negroes. This provision is the famous "grandfather clause."

Is this clause in violation of the Fifteenth amendment which declares that the right to vote shall not be denied or abridged "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude?" This question has never been before the supreme court. But it is now to be squarely tested. A case has just been filed on appeal from the federal court of the northern and middle districts of Alabama. It is based on the refusal of an election board to allow a negro to be registered. The voter applied to United States District Judge T. G. Jones for a writ of mandamus to compel the board to register him as a legal voter. Judge Jones refused to grant the writ on the ground that he did not have jurisdiction. Instead of the usual practice, however, of allowing the case to go to the court of appeals, Judge Jones certified it directly to the United States supreme court in order that the question involved might be determined without unnecessary delay. Judge Jones was appointed about a year ago by President Roosevelt. He was a member of the Alabama constitutional convention that prepared the amendment, and he opposed its adoption.

This case will be one of the most important ever brought before the United States supreme court, and the decision of that tribunal will be received with as much interest as was the famed Dred Scott decision, which placed the negro outside the pale of the constitution as it was then. This case will determine whether the amendment to the constitution, intended to protect the negro in his civil rights, are effective for that purpose so far as suffrage is concerned.

THE REGULAR ARMY.

A law was enacted by Congress in 1899 increasing the regular army to a total of 100,000 men, leaving it in the discretion of the President to fix the number at any point between this maximum and a minimum of a little less than 60,000. While that bill was before Congress, the Democratic members opposed it bitterly. Senator Vest declared that the army would always be kept at the maximum, that the country would be saddled with an enormous expense for its maintenance, and that the liberties of the people would be endangered. These dismal vaticinations have all be negatived. The President has recently ordered a reduction to the minimum. The total enlisted strength of the different arms of the service will be:

Infantry	24,480
Cavalry	9,210
Coast artillery	12,374
Field artillery	3,360
Siege artillery	329
Engineers	1,262

The above foots up 55,056 non-commissioned officers and men. The ordnance and signal corps, scouts and other special organizations bring the grand total up to 59,866, as named in the President's order. This is a very small force when compared with the vast armies of other civilized nations. The total peace establishment of Germany is 576,666 men, of France 545,962, of Italy 298,221, of Austria-Hungary 284,678, of Russia 1,049,003, of Great Britain, including Indian native troops, 347,042, and of Turkey, 204,965.

ANOTHER M'KINLEY STATUE.

Springfield, Massachusetts, is to unveil a statue of McKinley on Memorial Day of next year. The design is very highly spoken of by those who have seen it. The late President is represented standing erect in the attitude of speaking, the right hand and arm extended in a characteristic gesture, the left hand grasping the lapel of the coat. A life-sized allegorical figure of Fame kneels, in the act of placing a wreath above the name on the base. It is claimed that this will be one of the finest statues of the kind in the country; and with admirable consistency it will stand in front of the high school building. In becoming familiar with the face and form of one of the noblest and most charming of our public men, the pupils of the school can hardly fail to be influenced by the example of his pure life and greatness of endeavor and achievement.

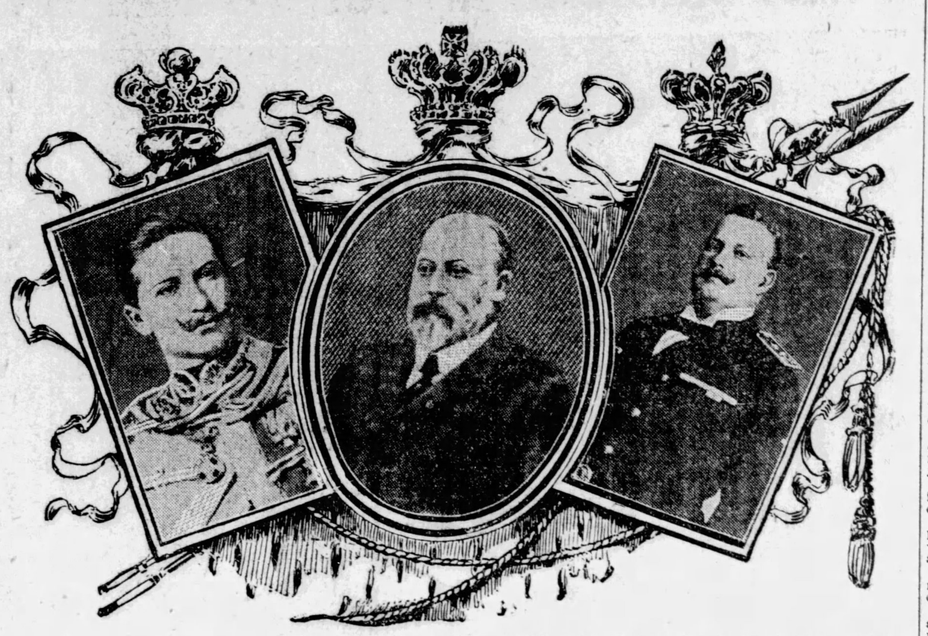
MR. BRYAN'S PROSPERITY.

Mr. Bryan's six years of active political life have been a good thing for him financially. Out in Nebraska his wealth seems to be a matter of popular interest, and is frequently discussed in the newspapers. The latest statement is that he is worth at least $100,000. His active campaigning in two Presidential contests made him one of the best-known men in the United States, and also showed his ability as an engaging speaker, possessing the ability to interest his audiences, even if he can not instruct them—for the policies he advocates are unfortunately unsound. His services as a lecturer are still in demand at good prices, while the Commoner is said to pay him about $20,000 a year. Even his political opponents are glad to hear of his prosperity. He is without doubt a happier man today than he would be were he President; and the country has every reason to be satisfied with his failure to reach that high office. Therefore there is no reason for anybody to object to the outcome of his political crusade.

What will become of the Isle of Pines? Its status is not yet settled, but is left, by the treaty with Spain, to be the subject of treaty negotiation with Cuba. About half the land has been bought by Americans, who now fear that the island may be traded to Cuba in return for trade concessions.

After all has been said as to the reason for the Republican landslide, the fact remains that it was due in a great measure to President Roosevelt. His splendid character and the course of his administration appeal to all Americans.

THREE KINGS CONFER ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS



London, Nov. 10.—King Edward VII. today has as guests at Sandringham the Emperor of Germany and the King of Portugal. The festivities of King Edward's birthday, which occurred Saturday, will last till November 15. It is expected that King Edward will bargain with King Carlos of Portugal for Delagoa Bay in South Africa and that Emperor William will give his consent to this for a promise from his uncle that Great Britain will not hamper Germany's contemplated moves in China.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The November Elections.

Had the election on November 4 been for the Presidency, the Republican national ticket would have won by a majority under the new appotionment nearly equal to the number of votes cast by the Democrats. They would have secured more than 300 electoral votes, against 170 for the Democratic candidates.

Of the states carried by McKinley and Roosevelt in 1900 the Republicans on November 4, taking the aggregate of the congressional vote as the test, would have lost Delaware, but would have gained Idaho and Montana, thus pushing westward into the old Populistic territory of the Rocky mountains. Even if the New York electoral vote were subtracted and Nebraska should be assumed in this calculation to have given a Democratic plurality—the Republicans would have been left with 267 electoral votes to 209 for the Democrats.

It is difficult to se just what combination can be figured out by the Democrats to make combinations with what might insure success in the next national election. The old New York and Indiana combination is gone, for the reason that Indiana's manufacturing development has carried her into the Republican column. West Virginia is out of the doubtful class, and the western states seem to be recovering from their Populistic leanings of a few years ago. The outlook for Democracy was never more hopeless.

The New York Result.

The results in New York indicate that two political landslides met—a Democratic in the city and a Republican in the country—with the outcome that the country vote proved the heaviest. The Democratic managers felt that if they secured a 100,000 plurality in the city for Coler, they could carry the state. They secured 122,000 and then failed to elect their man. The Republicans calculated that if they could come to the Bronx with 100,000, they had a victory secured. They surprised themselves in securing a plurality of 135,000 to the river. The dominating cause was widespread and deep dissatisfaction with the Low administration, according to the view of Republican papers in the city. It matters not, so far as the voting is concerned, whether this was justifiable or not. It existed, and it found expression at the polls. No one could move about among the voters, both during the campaign and on election day, and not discover this. It was entirely unreasoning, but it could not be shaken. Here and there one found some discontent with Governor Odell and the Republican legislature for the way in which the city had been treated at Albany, but this was a trifle compared with the other animosity.

Mr. Cannon for Speaker.

No organized opposition to the election of Mr. Cannon as speaker of the next house has yet developed. Even if other candidates are brought forward it is probable that before the election takes place there will be no opponent in the field. But it will not be well to take anything for granted. When an office of so great importance is involved there will be much longing and striving for it. In point of experience and ability Mr. Cannon is admitted to be the best man whose name has been mentioned for the place. He is unquestionably the leader of the house. If long, faithful, and successful service give a man a sufficient title to an honor of this kind Mr. Cannon has it.

The Irish Question.

It is given out that King Edward has taken a hand in the Irish question, and will use all his efforts to bring about a satisfactory settlement of it, just as he assisted in bringing order out of the chaos in South Africa. The Irish Nationalists expects that the question will be solved this year by the government passing a bill by which it will promise to advance sufficient money to the Irish tenants to enable them to buy their farms from the landlords, at the same time making it compulsory that the landlords shall sell. By former acts the government enabled 70,000 tenants to purchase their holdings in this way, but this aid was only given in the richer districts.

The Durbar.

Much interest is being taken in England over the coronation durbar, which is to be held at Delhi, India, on January 1. This spectacle will be one of the most gorgeous witnessed in modern times owing to the presence of all the princes of India, who will come then to swear allegiance to King Edward's representative, Lord Curzon. Many fashionable English women are already going to India. Americans are also interested, since Lady Curzon, the vice-reine, is an American, having been Miss Leiter, of Chicago.

Porto Rico Election.

There was rioting and bloodshed over the registration in Porto Rico, but election day passed off quietly enough and brought a sweeping victory for the Republicans. The American federal party is preparing a protest to President Roosevelt, complaining against the treatment they received during the registration and on election day. They charge that they were not allowed even to register.

Small Notes Wanted.

One of the features of our currency situation which has attracted the attention of the treasury officials has been the demand of the people for notes of small denominations. In recent years, according to the report of Treasurer Roberts, the treasury has heard much more clamor for silver and small notes than for gold. Small denominations, including silver coin, are in constant demand for the myriad transactions of retail trade and the current uses of rural communities, as well as for payrolls in furnaces and factories and harvest fields. The facilities for producing currency of the smaller denominations have been considerably increased in the course of the last dozen years. In the fiscal year 1890, for example, there were 37,066,880 pieces of paper currency issued of the average value of $6.61. In 1902, on the other hand, there were 116,697,874 pieces issued of the average value of $4. In other words, more than three times as many pieces were issued and the average value was reduced over one-third. Notwithstanding the increase in the issue of the small denominations the demand for this kind of currency continues, as does that for subsidiary silver and minor coin.

Sugar Prices.

Prices for refined sugar suffered a severe cut last week, and the refining interests appear to be again engaged in another competitive contest. It must be admitted, however, that the conflict in this instance seems to be mainly between the manufacturers of cane sugar and the beet-sugar producers, and is not in any sense a renewal of the trade war which broke out when the Messrs. Arbuckle and other new independent refineries entered the lists in opposition to the American Sugar Refining company. It seems that the situation in the sugar trade at western points is again becoming serious, this being a season when the output of the beet sugar manufacturers presses upon the market and competes with the product of the cane refineries. As raw sugar continues to remain firm as to quotations, the cuts, which amount to 20 to 30 cents per 100 pounds in the quotations for the refined article, naturally involve a serious reduction in and perhaps a total elimination of all profit. The cut in prices of refined certainly looks strange in view of the apparent prospect for higher prices for raw sugar caused by the predicted 10 per cent shortage in the world's crops of beet and cane sugar.

Currency Not Elastic.

Recent experience has brought home to business men with striking force the lack of elasticity in our monetary system. At no time has the interest in this subject been more widespread than at present. Hardly a gathering of men interested in commerce or finance is held at which it does not furnish matter for discussion. It is not strange, therefore, that the New York Chamber of Commerce should have signalized its last meeting prior to its occupation of its new home by the passage of a resolution instructing its committee on finance and currency to report to the chamber such feasible measures as in its opinion would tend to provide against the recurrence of a money situation such as recently confronted the financial community. The general subject has often engaged attention hitherto, but perhaps circumstances have never before been so propitious for bringing about the reforms desired. If those earnestly desirous of seeing the needed change made act now with unity and persistency there is a strong likelihood that they may reach the goal.

How the 58th Congress Will Stand

HOUSE....204 Republicans, 182 Democrats.
(Including 12 Populists or Silverites)
SENATE .. 53 Republicans, 37 Democrats.

NEW CONGRESS.	HOUSE R.	HOUSE D.	SENATE R.	SENATE D.
Alabama	..	9	..	2
Arkansas	..	7	..	2
California	6	2	2	..
Colorado	3	..	2	..
Connecticut	5	..	2	..
Delaware	1	..	..	1
Florida	3	..	..	2
Georgia	..	11	..	2
Idaho	1	..	..	2
Illinois	16	9	2	..
Indiana	9	4	2	..
Iowa	10	2	2	..
Kansas	8	..	2	..
Kentucky	1	10	..	2
Louisiana	..	7	..	2
Maine	4	..	2	..
Maryland	4	2	1	1
Massachusetts	10	4	2	..
Michigan	11	1	2	..
Minnesota	8	1	2	..
Mississippi	..	8	..	2
Missouri	1	15	..	2
Montana	1	..	..	2
Nebraska	3	3	2	..
Nevada	1	..	..	2
New Hampshire	2	..	2	..
New Jersey	7	3	2	..
New York	20	17	2	..
North Carolina	..	10	..	2
North Dakota	2	..	2	..
Ohio	17	4	2	..
Oregon	2	..	2	..
Pennsylvania	29	3	2	..
Rhode Island	1	1	2	..
South Carolina	..	7	..	2
South Dakota	2	..	2	..
Tennessee	2	8	..	2
Texas	..	16	..	2
Utah	1	..	2	..
Vermont	2	..	2	..
Virginia	1	9	..	2
Washington	3	..	2	..
West Virginia	3	2	..	2
Wisconsin	10	1	2	..
Wyoming	1	..	2	..
Total	204	182	53	37

PRESENT CONGRESS.	*HOUSE R.	*HOUSE D.	†SENATE R.	†SENATE D.
Alabama	..	9	..	2
Arkansas	..	6	..	2
California	7	1	2	..
Colorado	1	..	1	1
Connecticut	4	..	2	..
Delaware	1	..	..	1
Florida	..	2	..	2
Georgia	..	11	..	2
Idaho	1	..	1	1
Illinois	11	11	2	..
Indiana	9	4	2	..
Iowa	11	..	2	..
Kansas	7	1	2	..
Kentucky	2	9	1	1
Louisiana	..	6	..	2
Maine	4	..	2	..
Maryland	1	5	..	2
Massachusetts	10	3	2	..
Michigan	12	..	2	..
Minnesota	7	..	2	..
Mississippi	..	7	..	2
Missouri	2	13	..	2
Montana	1	..	2	..
Nebraska	2	2	2	..
Nevada	..	1	..	2
New Hampshire	2	..	2	..
New Jersey	6	2	2	..
New York	21	12	2	..
North Carolina	2	7	1	1
North Dakota	1	..	2	..
Ohio	17	4	2	..
Oregon	2	..	2	..
Pennsylvania	28	4	2	..
Rhode Island	2	..	2	..
South Carolina	..	7	..	2
South Dakota	2	..	2	..
Tennessee	2	8	..	2
Texas	..	13	..	2
Utah	1	..	1	1
Vermont	2	..	2	..
Virginia	..	10	..	2
Washington	2	..	1	..
West Virginia	4	1	2	..
Wisconsin	10	..	2	..
Wyoming	1	..	2	..
Total	198	153	56	29

*Exclusive of five Populists, two from Nebraska and one each from Montana, Idaho and Colorado.
†Exclusive of two Populists (from Kansas and Washington), and one independent (Colorado).

FIGURES OF REPUBLICAN LANDSLIDE

ESTIMATED PLURALITIES BY STATES.

	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	.....	50,000	Nevada	.....	2,000
Arkansas	.....	70,000	New Hampshire	10,000	.....
California	5,000	.....	New Jersey	12,000	.....
Colorado	2,500	.....	New York	10,000	.....
Connecticut	15,000	.....	North Carolina	.....	65,000
Delaware	5,000	.....	North Dakota	7,000	.....
Florida	.....	35,000	Ohio	100,000	.....
Georgia	.....	70,000	*Oregon	.....	751
Idaho	7,000	.....	Pennsylvania	170,000	.....
Illinois	35,000	.....	Rhode Island	15,000	.....
Indiana	37,000	.....	South Carolina	.....	37,000
Iowa	70,000	.....	South Dakota	15,000	.....
Kansas	25,000	.....	Tennessee	.....	50,000
Kentucky	.....	25,000	Texas	.....	150,000
Louisiana	.....	45,000	Utah	8,000	.....
*Maine	20,000	.....	*Vermont	37,661	.....
Maryland	85,000	.....	Virginia	.....	32,000
Massachusetts	35,000	.....	Washington	23,000	.....
Michigan	40,000	.....	West Virginia	Small	.....
Minnesota	25,000	.....	Wisconsin	60,000	.....
Mississippi	.....	40,000	Wyoming	4,000	.....
Missouri	.....	25,000			
Montana	8,000	.....			
Nebraska	Close	.....			

*Election held previous to Tuesday.

NEBRASKA'S RESOURCES.

The state of Nebraska has a singularly active and energetic bureau of labor. The commissioner, Hon. Cyrus E. Watson, is most assiduous in securing reliable information; and the latest publication of his bureau, Bulletin No. 2, on "Nebraska's Industries and Resources," is not only notable for the mass of valuable information it contains, but because it is such knowledge as intending immigrants desire. It is a thick pamphlet or 246 pages, lavishly illustrated. It gives a general description of the state, and this is followed by a detailed account of each county and of the townships by ranges. Under each county head is given the population, area, miles of railway, list of towns with population, and the prices of land per acre. This is followed by particularized descriptions of Omaha, Lincoln and South Omaha, and at the end is folded in a large official map of the state, which is of great value as illustration of the text. If any Blade readers think of removing to that state, they can get reliable information from this volume, which we presume will be sent on receipt of the postage—6 cents—on application to Hon. C. E. Watson, deputy commissioner of labor, Lincoln, Neb.

Current Events.

Philippine natives suffering from famine because of rice crop destruction by locusts and death of carabaos by rinderpest; United States will contribute $2,000,000 for supplies.

Coal strike arbitration commission ended inspection of collieries by visiting Panther Creek valley; have entered a total of seven mines and will begin hearing testimony at Scranton, November 14.

Dr. Robert C. Kedzie, dean of Michigan agricultural college, dying of paralysis at Lansing; is 79 years old.

Colorado stage coach rolled 200 feet down mountain near Ouray; fourteen passengers injured.

Prairie fire on Rosebud Indian reservation burned 300 cattle and several ranches.

Richards, Mo., bank vault blown up by robbers and $1,500 stolen.

Mormon Apostle Reed Smoot successful in Utah political fight, and will demand election to United States senate by Republican legislature; is accused of polygamy, and Salt Lake ministers already plan opposition.

David B. Hill considered national Democratic leader and logical candidate for President in 1904; result of Coler's New York campaign shows Tammany supported Hill's management.

Initiative and referendum and election of United States senators by popular vote favored by Chicago voters by 16,000 majority each.

Republicans of Porto Rico gain a sweeping victory over Federals in election and disorders are prevented.

Interstate commerce commission will listen to complaints of live stock men, who charge railroads with discriminating against western points.

W. J. Bryan advises his followers to remain steadfast and hopeful, and await coming victory.

Bodies of Miss Augusta Busch, missionary, formerly of Chicago, and Omaha minister found in latter's study. Deaths caused by asphyxiation. There is nothing to indicate whether it is a case of suicide or accident.

Interior department suspends a number of land claims filed in Nebraska by soldiers' widows from Chicago, under the suspicion that the property will eventually pass to cattlemen.

Report of geological survey touches on Chicago sewage and the drainage canal and holds that stagnant streams purify more quickly than swift currents.

Annual report of General Miles praises work of the army and says its personnel was never better.

New York politicians say Hill renews charges of fraud with view to strengthening his cause before national Democratic convention.

Captain of British barkentine Florence B. Edgett, his wife, nine sailors, and ship's goat reached New York after sailing 1,400 miles in open boat; hurricane had wrecked their craft.

Whitelaw Reid, in Carnegie Institute founder's day address, Pittsburg, declared American government is among most expensive and slowest in the world, but is strong in quality of men it develops.

A. C. Bird at interstate commerce commission hearing, Chicago, testified freight rates are unreasonably low; secretary Tomlinson of Live Stock association produced St. Paul railroad report to show they are profitable.

Friends of John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers start movement to make him president of the American Federation of Labor to succeed Gompers.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson, Cleveland, and Democratic tax officials took $5,000 yearly contract from Henry Morgenthau, who furnished Republicans with campaign material on Johnson's $60,000 unpaid taxes.

Secretary Shaw expected to ask congress for repeal of law forbidding that national bank note circulation be retired in excess of $3,000,000 monthly.

Colorado Democrats abandoned hope of controlling legislature; Republicans will unseat enough members to get control and will try to elect E. O. Wolcott in Senator Teller's place.

Philippine Roman Catholics and secretary in serious conflict; Pandacan church, Manila, seized by women dissenters, who presented it to Gov. Taft; he refused it and advised a lawsuit.

President Roosevelt will visit Chicago November 29 if possible and attend international stock exposition opening, will attend New York chamber of commerce banquet on Monday.

Gen. Miles in annual report recommended readjustment of department boundaries and better quarters for troops; Pacific coast fortifications ineffective through lack of electric plants and ammunition.

Supt. E. F. Egan, of the Great Northern railroad, lost, while hunting at Helton, Mont., November 4; 100 men searching for him; injury by bears or mountain lions feared.

Competitors of steel combine show rapid growth, but trust controls supply of raw material.

Discovery of a serum that has been successfully tested in treating ordinarily fatal cases of scarlet fever.

Dun & Co.'s review found trade development continued with railroads efficient enough to handle all traffic, manufacturing output contracted for months ahead, railroad earnings for October gained 15 per cent over 1901.

American Bankers' association convention, New Orleans, recommends organization to provide elastic currency in emergencies;

The New, Blade
Sewing Machine
Ball Bearing,
Drop or Box Head,
Warranted 25 Years.
The Best Machine Ever Made. Send for descriptive circular.
The Blade
TOLEDO, OHIO.

The Blade's Premium List
Is Now Ready. Send for it at once. It's full of good things. It costs you nothing.
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Publishers' Column

Waltham and Elgin Watches:

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.
Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, hunting case	25-year	$14.50
No. 72—7-jeweled works, open-face case	25-year	11.65
No. 73—15-jeweled works, hunting case	25-year	15.90
No. 74—15-jeweled works, open-face case	25-year	13.25
No. 75—7-jeweled works, hunting case	20-year	12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, open-face case	20-year	9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, hunting case	20-year	13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, open-face case	20-year	11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case		5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case		7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, hunting case	25-year	12.15
No. 82—15-jeweled works, hunting case	25-year	14.00
No. 83—7-jeweled works, hunting case	20-year	11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, hunting case	20-year	13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.
Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.
The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons..... $5c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons $1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks..... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.
Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns. READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In order-ing, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.
Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2192—Matthews Waist.

Sizes 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Fancy waists with a lace effect of velvet ribbon in the front are not only stylish and popular, but very becoming. The design here illustrated will make a charming separate waist, or may be worn with a skirt of the same material. It is

made over a fitted lining, which holds the full blouse front in place. The collar, which is shaped like a round sailor collar at the back, is attached to the outer front, the sleeve has a puffed under-sleeve, and the upper portion of the sleeve is finished to form a frill at the elbow. Blue etamine with front of green chiffon, with lacing of black velvet would develop a charming waist. The collar should be trimmed with lace as shown in the illustration.

2395—Cortland Waist.

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years.

2379—Eliot Skirt.

Sizes 12, 14 and 16 years. Any of the fashionable woolen or silk fabrics will develop charming dresses. The shaped bands, fancy collar and deep cuffs supply the needful decoration. Novelty suitings with trimmings of velvet ribbon and yoke of tucked silk is very attractive. Fine serge with shaped bands and yoke stitched in a contrasting color would be serviceable for school wear. The skirt is cut in five gores and flares modishly at the bottom, the use of the circular ruffles being optional.

2225—Elaire Frock.

Size 8, 10 and 12 years. This is a graceful and becoming design for any of the soft, pretty materials that tuck easily. The waist and skirt have clusters of tucks, six in a cluster, held in place by two-inch straps of velvet. The sleeve is double, the under-sleeve being of some contrasting material. This frock would be especially pretty made of silk, with an

under-sleeve of white silk or lace. Polka-dotted challie, with dark blue velvet straps, would also develop a charming little dress. Albatross, cashmere and any of the soft materials are also recommended.

1913—Susannah Apron.

One size. This illustrates one of the newest designs for a maid's apron. It is gathered all around, meeting in the back. The bib is full at the belt, and is gathered to a band at the top. Set in the shoulder

straps are shoulder caps about three inches broad. These shoulder pieces may be of the same material as the apron or of embroidery. White lawn with trimmings of insertion and lace or embroidery would make a neat and serviceable apron.

1835—Hubert Cape.

Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. This practical but stylish little wrap may be used for either boys or girls. It is long and not too flaring, and has a large hood that

may be drawn up over the head. It is just such a garment as children need now for school or stormy weather. It is usually made of the popular reversible army cloth in blue or red, or any of the favorite cloaking cloths. Machine stitching is the favorite finish.

1808—Agnes Cape.

Sizes 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. A serviceable cape is a useful addition to a young girl's fall wardrobe, for it serves several purposes, such as school wear or stormy weather. This design is circular in shape, with a blue seam in the back, and is neatly finished on the shoulders by shallow seams. There is also a hood, which is really practical, as it can be drawn up to cover the head. Scarlet cloth or dark blue

serge lined with scarlet silk would develop a pretty as well as serviceable cape. Reversible cloth showing a dull tone on one side and a plaid on the other may also be used.

2151—Dyke Waist.

Sizes 34, 36 and 38 inches bust measure. This stylish little jacket is especially desirable for traveling or street wear. It is just such a jacket as one can easily slip over a silk waist. It is easily made, the open ends blousing slightly at the waist line. The sleeve has a turn-back cuff,

which is stitched to match the rolling collar. A stitched belt completes the design. Worn with a short skirt, this jacket would make a smart walking suit. It may be made of two shades of brown cloth, the lighter used as the trimming and stitched with the darker color.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements it will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

RURAL MAIL ROUTES.

Annual Cost of Its Establishment to Cover the Country.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The annual gross cost of a complete rural free delivery service throughout the United States will approximate $24,000,000, according to the annual report of First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne, received from August Machen, the general superintendent of the service. The remaining 700,000 square miles not now covered by rural free delivery service, according to the report, will require the employment of 26,000 or 27,000 carriers in addition to those now employed, making the entire force of carriers, when the extension of the service is completed within the three years, 40,000. After this extension is completed the annual rate of increase in the appropriations is expected not to exceed 8 or 9 per cent, the rate maintained in other branches of the postal service. To extend the service 12,000 routes a year until it becomes universal, the report says, will require such largely increased appropriations that the annual postal deficits for the ensuing two or three years will probably take $8,000,000 or $10,000,000, if not more; but once the service is completed the additional revenue derived will soon reduce the deficits to present figures, if not entirely wipe them out.

During the year 1902, 12,403 petitions for the service were entered, making a total on July 1 last, of 22,046, which exceeds by over 2,000 the total number during the preceding four years. Since July petitions received have averaged over six hundred a month. With the amount required for routes to begin December 1, the entire appropriation has been absorbed, leaving on December 1, fully 1,700 routes for which there is no appropriation. This number probably will be increased by January 1 to at least 2,500. Mr. Wynne and Mr. Machen say that to comply with the demands of the people and of members of congress, the department will require an additional appropriation, otherwise further establishment of the service will be deferred until July 1 next. If these funds are granted 15,000 rural free delivery letter carriers will be in active service by May 1. The estimates call for ten division superintendents, an increase of three in number.

On July 1 last the city free delivery service embraced 935 cities including four in the insular possessions, and the total number of uniformed letter carriers in the city service was 17,785 as against 16,389 the previous year. It is estimated that the free delivery will be extended to 72 offices during the current year. It is also estimated that the expenditure will aggregate $21,328,360 for the maintainence and extension of city delivery service during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1902, including $812,000 for special delivery service, which branch has been added to the free delivery system during the past year. These figures show an increase over appropriation for the current year of $1,822,850.

ASHES A BENEFIT.

Mexico City, Nov. 6.—Walter Everett, of California, president of the Pan American railway, now under construction in the state if Chiapas, has reached here from the scene of recent seismic disturbances in Guatemala. He says the ashes worked great benefit to coffee planters as they killed off noxious insects and also will serve as fertilizers.

E. J. Arnold & Co., of St. Louis, Mo.

Race-horse owners and bookmakers, invite the speculative public to an investigation of their methods. This is an old and long established concern, amply responsible, and reliable in all its dealings. A rigid inquiry into their business will develop a condition unattained by any other investment proposition ever offered for public participation. Subscription to their capital may be made in amounts of $20 and upward, subject to withdrawal in full on demand. Dividends paid in cash fifty-two times every year. The best paying safe investment in the Country. References: Banks, Trust Companies, Commercial Agencies, St. Louis business men and prominent men everywhere. For full particulars, address E. J. Arnold & Co., 9th and Pine Streets, Dept. A, St. Louis, Mo.

GEN. CORBIN.

His Report on the Condition of the Regular Army.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The annual report of Major General Henry C. Corbin, adjutant general of the army, deals with every feature of the army, and begins with a statement showing how the army is to be reduced by December 1 to 60,020 men, of which 2,877 belong to the staff departments.

The report shows that during the fiscal year there were thirty-five officers killed in action or died of wounds and disease, twenty-one resigned and sixty-eight retired. Of the enlisted men 1,227 were killed or died of wounds and disease, 35,806 were discharged on the expiration of service, 5,690 were discharged for disability or dismissed by order of court-martial, 4,667 deserted, two were missing and 203 retired.

General Corbin, in calling attention to his former recommendation that the rank and pay of military attaches abroad should be increased, suggests that retired officers of high rank might be selected for this service.

In reviewing the reports of the officers who participated in the army and navy maneuvers last September, General Corbin says that much valuable information was acquired. He says:

"The maneuvers have proved that the rank and file of our army can be depended upon in every emergency; that apparently impossible tasks can be accomplished under the spur of necessity, and that there is an immeasurable gulf between practice and theory. The lessons learned by both officers and men were of more practical value than years of ordinary garrison routine and instruction."

He strongly recommends that similar exercises be conducted annually and made to embrace each year a new theater of operations, so that the benefit may be shared by the different garrisons in the several fields of defense, and adds: "Some system should be devised by which the artillery defense of forts would not be rendered helpless by a heavy fog. The wireless work, as conducted by the signal corps, established the fact that wireless telegraphy is an important factor in the defensive operations of an artillery district, increasing by many miles the extreme distance at which the enemy's approach can be detected and his ships located, thereby affording to the artillery commander ample time in which to perfect his own defensive operations."

The adjutant general has obtained the number and kind of arms in the hands of the National Guard in the several states and finds less than 4,000 United States magazine rifles in their possession. Of the multitude of other types, he says: "This heterogeneous collection of obsolete arms is a very serious detriment to the efficiency of the entire National Guard, which, in organization, drill, instruction, etc., assimilates closely to the regular army, and should be armed with the same arms as the latter. If called into service under this deplorable condition much trouble and vexatious delays are involved in providing the different kinds of ammunition required and in urgent unforseen contingencies may lead to disastrous results."

General Corbin recommends legislation providing that Major Generals Merritt, Brooke and Otis, now on the retired list, be given the rank of lieutenant general, and that Colonels Gilmore and Williston be given the rank of brigade generals on the retired list. He has the following to say concerning early marriages in the army:

"The early marriage of the younger officers of the army, many of whom are entirely dependent upon their pay and allowances for support, is greatly to be deplored and should be discouraged. A young officer should have but one allegiance, and that should be to the service. Those without the private means must necessarily divide their pay between the demans of their offices and family. A considerable number are required for service in the Philippines, where living is expensive and the accomplishment of this tour of duty results in actual hardship to officers with families."

General Corbin has the following to say regarding the canteen: "The restoration of the exchange as it existed prior to the passage of the act of February 2, 1901, prohibiting the sale of beer, is desired and urged by the great majority of officers and men, and by none more than those of pronounced temperance views. Numerous reports confirm the views long held by the office that the old exchange contributed to sobriety, health, and contentment of the men. The increase of desertions and of trials for infractions of discipline is, by those best informed, attributed to the abolition of the former privileges of the exchange."

In conclusion he says: "The instruction of our men in vocal music would be a step in the direction of contentment and better discipline. Every regiment should have its marching song. Frequent practice in singing, particularly during long winter evenings, would do much to make our men satisfied to remain in quarters and away from the baleful influence of the barrooms that exist in too great numbers in the vicinity of our posts. These barrooms are under the protection of the license and laws of the several states, and are beyond the control of the military authority."

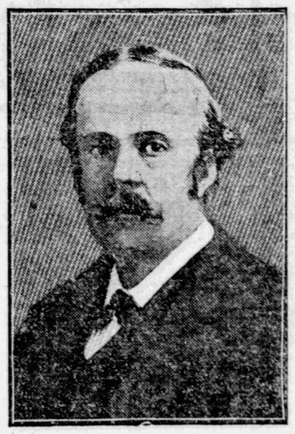
British coal mine owners attempting combination to regulate production and prices; J. P. Morgan's alleged connection used as bugbear to secure co-operation with German operators.

Bombardment of Midi, Arabia, by Italian gunboats declared by Paris newspapers the beginning of war with Turkey.

TO DESTROY BALFOUR.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 7.—An appeal to the Irish people of America asking for money for a new fund to "destroy Balfour politically" has been issued by the national committee here of the United Irish league. It is in part as follows:

"The English minister in the plenitude of his power and the cruelty of his arragance has put an insult, unparalleled even in the annals of Anglo-Irish relations, upon Ireland. We can destroy Balfour politically if we unite against the English ruling classes as they have united against Ireland. Therefore, we call upon every man and woman in America in whose veins courses a drop of Irish blood or who love liberty for its own sake to give to the cause of Ireland according to the means which God has given them."



PREMIER ARTHUR J. BALFOUR.

Thirty-six years of continuous success

Just think what that means. Thirty-six years in business, each year more successful than the previous one, with never a backward movement, constantly growing larger, ever increasing in popular favor. How many concerns in this country have such a proud record? How many that were doing business thirty-six years ago are even in existence to-day? Very, very few. But thirty-six years of continuous success and still growing larger. Think of it! How has it been accomplished? In just this way. By selling absolutely pure whiskey, direct from our own distillery to the consumer, with all its original richness and flavor, saving him the enormous profits of the dealers, and by carrying out to the letter every statement or offer that we make, thereby creating a confidence with our over a quarter of a million satisfied customers that cannot be broken.

Direct from our distillery to YOU
Saves Dealers' Profits! Prevents Adulteration!

HAYNER WHISKEY
PURE SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE

4 FULL QUARTS $3.20 EXPRESS PREPAID

We will send you FOUR FULL QUART BOTTLES of HAYNER'S SEVEN-YEAR-OLD RYE for $3.20, and we will pay the express charges. When you receive the whiskey, try it and if you don't find it all right and as good as you ever drank or can buy from anybody else at any price, send it back at our expense and your $3.20 will go back to you by the very next mail. How could an offer be fairer? Just think it over. Shipment made in a plain sealed case, with no marks or brands to indicate contents.

Orders for Ariz., Cal., Col., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash. or Wyo. must be on the basis of **4 Quarts** for **$4.00** by **Express Prepaid** or **20 Quarts** for **$16.00** by **Freight Prepaid.**

Write our nearest office and do it NOW.

THE HAYNER DISTILLING COMPANY
DAYTON, OHIO ST. LOUIS, MO. ST. PAUL, MINN.
42 DISTILLERY, TROY, O. ESTABLISHED 1866.

THE CANDIDATES FOR SPEAKERSHIP OF THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SERENO E. PAYNE.

J. E. BURTON.

CONGRESSMAN LITTLEFIELD.

JOSEPH G. CANNON.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Republican success in the recent election brings the issue of the speakership in the Fifty-eighth Congress before the public as one of the most interesting problems. There are four candidates, all of them with strong factors of popularity, whose claims will be pressed. They are Congressman Joseph G. Carnon, of Illinois, the present chairman of the appropriation committee and by popular acclaim "the watchdog of the treasury;" Charles E. Littlefield, of Maine, who succeeded the late Congressman Dingley; Theodore E. Burton, of the Twenty-first Ohio district, who has represented his district since 1888, with only an interruption of one term, 1890-92, and Sereno E. Payne, of the Twenty-eighth New York district, chairman of the ways and means committee, who has served in the House continuously since the Forty-eighth Congress. Congressman Cannon seems to be the leader in the race.

BIG WAGES TO MEN and WOMEN

Mr. Tassell made $1,500 the first five months. Mr. Wise, of S. D., $12 1st day. Mr. Clay, of Vt., $9 first day. Mr. Doerge, of Me., $10 one afternoon. Mr. Elliott, of Pa., $17 first two days. Mrs. Howard, of Ia., $39.50 in one week. Hundreds of others making big money selling and appointing agents for **Quaker Vapor Bath Cabinets.** Prices reduced. Let us start you. We furnish everything. Anyone willing to work can make $20 to $40 a week easy. Greatest money-maker known. Just what everybody needs. **Wonderful Seller.** We're old firm. Capital $100,000.00. **Write for New Plan, Terms, Etc., FREE.** Address, WORLD M'F'G CO., 621 World Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

$20 per thousand paid for copying letters. Enclose stamp. X-Ray Co., Toledo, O.

Ladies to do piece work at their homes. We furnish all material and pay from $7 to $12 weekly. Experience unnecessary. Send stamped envelope to **Royal Co.**, Dept. 3, 34 Monroe St., Chicago

LADIES ONLY For a dollar bill and the names of five married women I will send a Hygienic Rubber Protector. Safe and sure. **Mrs. E. Walters, 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.**

BED-WETTING CURED Sample free Dr. F. E. May, Box 127, Bloomington, Ill.

George Clark WILL GIVE YOU THIS RING
Solid Gold finished, set with Rubies and Pearls, **FREE** for selling 4 of my large Art Pictures at the reduced price of 25 cents. All different. No trouble to sell these pictures, they are handsome art productions, done in 10 to 12 colors, retailing from 50c to $1.00 dollars. The first four you meet will gladly take them at 25 cents to help you win the premium. The Ring guaranteed worth many times this small service, but want to introduce my pictures at once. **Send No Money in advance.** I trust you and will send the pictures representing 4 different and beautiful designs, all charges paid, immediately on hearing from you. GEO. T. CLARK, Mgr. 237 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Free Offer FOR LADIES.

Cures every form of Piles, Female Weakness, Displacements, Leucorrhea, Suppressed or Painful Periods, etc. We have decided to send one grand $5.00 treatment free to every suffering woman in order to quickly introduce in every city, town and hamlet in the U. S. Address Dr. Mary Locke, 752 Englewood Station, Chicago, Ill. The above offer is genuine. We ask no questions or references of any kind. Every lady who writes, stating she is a sufferer from piles or female weaknesses, or both, will be sent free a full $5.00 treatment with special letter from the doctor. Write to-day. Remember this is not a patent medicine but a full three-course treatment.

AN ELECTRIC BELT FREE
Worth $20 . . . It Cures Men.
Simply send us your name and address and we send you the Belt.
VIENNA MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
130 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Our "Great Vienna Belt" has never been equaled. Imitated, yes; but never duplicated. What it has done for others it will do for you. It is a free gift. We ask nothing for it. If we ask is that you recommend it to your friends after it cures you. Try no other Electric Belt until you try this one. If you have any weakness of the GENITO URINARY ORGANS we will guarantee our Electro-Medical Treatment to cure you of **Varicocele, Sexual Weakness, Private Troubles, Nervousness, Liver, Kidney, Bladder, and Rheumatic Troubles, cured like magic.**
"READ THIS PROOF."
"Your Electric Belt cured my lame back. Before I took your treatment I was hardly able to do my work. I was weak sexually, and sore and lame all over my body. I am well and strong now. Thanks to your Electric Belt and Treatment. Your Vienna Electric Belt is a wonder." W. P.
VIENNA MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
130 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

MARRIAGE SYNDICATE

Financed a Baron in Search of a Rich American Wife.

Berlin, Nov. 7.—The relations of Baron Burchard von Muenichhausen with the so-called "marriage syndicate," which financed his journey to the United States in 1898 to obtain a rich wife, have been made public through a prosecution for blackmail brought by the baron against Hermann Pincus, Moritz Mendelshon and Adolif Mendelshon, three tradesmen who were members of the syndicate. The trial has just come to its close.

Baron von Muenichhausen is a member of a famous German family which dates from 1587.

The testimony showed that an ex-convict named Bissler, living in Stutgart, telegraphed to Frau von Quitzow, a noble woman residing in Berlin who undertakes to obtain wealthy wives for army officers, saying that if she had a titled officer on active service for an American fortune of $7,500,000, to let him know. Frau von Quitzow put Eissler in communication with Baron von Muenichhausen, who is a lieutenant in the Prussian artillery. The baron, according to statements made in court, agreed to give Eissler five per cent of the money of the heiress he was to wed, in the event of the marriage taking place and he signed conditional bills for $375,000. On these bills Eissler raised money in Berlin from a numerous group of persons which included Pincus and the two Mendelsohns, and Baron von Muenichhausen was provided with the cash with which he paid the expenses of his journey to the United States.

Eissler's partner in this adventure was a lady's maid who had been formerly in the service of the rich American woman referred to by Eissler. She preceded the baron to the United States to negotiate the marriage, but her efforts were not successful. The name of the heiress in question was not disclosed in court. Baron von Muenichhausen did make the acquaintance while in the United States of Martha Washington Beckel, a widow, of moderate wealth, whom, according to the German peerage, he married Dec. 23, 1898. Since his marriage the baron has been living with his wife on his estate near Schwobler, Hanover.

On his return to Germany Baron von Muenichhausen had to reckon with the holders of his bills. A compromise was negotiated with Pincus and the Mendelsohns who gave up his paper on payment of comparatively small sums. Baron von Muenichhausen afterwards accused these men of blackmail and the matter was thus brought into court. Pincus and the Mendelsohns were acquitted of the charge.

ARANA'S TRIAL.

Madrid, Nov. 7.—The trial of Sabino Arana, leader of the automonist party in the Basque provinces, charged with having sent a congratulatory cablegram to President Roosevelt last spring, on the granting of Cuban independence, began at Bilbao today. The public prosecutor took the ground that Senor Arana's telegram to the President infringed the integrity and dignity of Spain, and he demanded that a sentence of eight years' imprisonment be imposed on the prisoner.

Castellane Thrown Out.

Paris, Nov. 7.—After an exciting debate, the chamber of deputies today, by a vote of 278 to 235, invalidated the election of Count Boni de Castellane as a member of the house. The question came up when the committee on contested elections presented its report without recommendation, leaving the chamber to pass on the question.

New Life to Weak Men

Old Men Made Young Again—Weak Men Find Old-Time Strength and Power of Youth.

TRIAL PACKAGE MAILED FREE.

To the men who have tried every known remedy to revive their waning power or lost manhood, and have given up in despair, the following message comes as a

Chief of Staff, State Medical Institute.

most blessed promise. This new discovery restores all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness, resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts. It gives the warmth, strength and development just where it is needed, and cures at once all the ills and troubles that come of years of misuse of the functions, for it has been an absolute success in all cases. A simple request to the State Medical Institutes, 1822 Ferguson Building, Ft. Wayne, Ind., will bring you one of these free trial packages, in a plain wrapper, without any marks to identify its contents or where it comes from. The Institute has had so many inquiries from men who are unable to leave home or their business to be treated, that it has perfected this splendid home treatment and sends it in free trial packages to all parts of the world to show just how easy and simple it is to be cured at home of any sexual weakness when this marvelous new sexual discovery is employed. The Institute makes no restrictions and any man who writes will receive by mail a free trial of this wonderful remedy absolutely free. Those who write need have no fear of any publicity, as the State Medical Institute is an old established Institution, incorporated by the State for 50 years.

LAND ENTRIES

Suspended in Nebraska Because of Fraudulent Entries by Soldiers' Widows.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The Interior department has suspended, with a view to cancellation, a large number of alleged fradulent land entries in Nebraska made by soldiers' widows who, it is charged, have entered into an agreement for the transfer of the land to cattlemen. W. N. Lesser, of Iowa, a special agent, whose headquarters have been for several years at North Platte, Neb., has been suspended in connection with these proceedings. The action follows an investigation that has been quietly conducted in Nebraska by Colonel John S. S. Mosby, the former guerrilla leader, who is now a special agent of the general land office. The exact extent of these operations is not disclosed, but so far as known there are about 45 or 50 of them, each entry being for 160 acres. The government recently has been enforcing its regulations for the removal of fence erected by cattlemen on public lands, and an effort to validate as far as possible the land now occupied by the cattlemen. Under the law soldier's widows have a right to make entries of public lands without any residence requirements, but they are required to make improvements and cultivate the lands. It is understood that the women who made the entries are mostly Chicago people who were influenced to take these steps by the agents of cattlemen with the agreement to transfr the land to the latter by leases with the right to purchase.

HOPS ARE ACTIVE.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 7.—The sales of hops in this market yesterday were the largest ever made in one day. The transactions included 1,000 bales of Washington and 3,000 bales of Oregon hops at an increase of 2¾c to 2¾c per pound. About three-quarters of the day's sales were taken for shipment to London. There are still in growers' hands from 15,000 to 20,000 bales of Oregon and 9,000 bales of Washington hops. The total crop this year was 90,000 bales in Oregon and 30,000 in Washington.

SCHOOL TEACHERS LEARN
Just Like Other People.

Bad food and overwork wreck many a life, but the right food makes sure and complete happiness, for one must be happy if perfectly well.

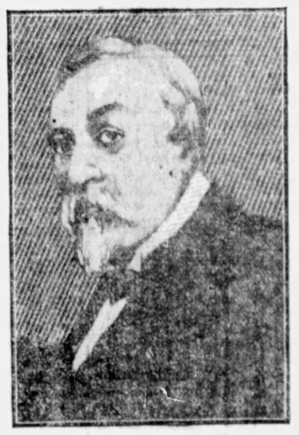
"Grape-Nuts saved my life, and changed me from a nervous, sick, despondent woman to a healthy, strong and cheerful one," writes Mrs. Alice Riegel of Pontiac, Ills. "I had not been well for several years and I thought, as did my friends, that my days were numbered. My ill health was caused from drinking coffee, eating improper food and overwork in the school room; I had become very weak, tired and nervous and nothing I ate agreed with me. Medicine made me more nervous and impaired my digestive organs.

It was with difficulty that a neighbor induced me to try Grape-Nuts and I liked it from the first with thick cream and sugar. I lived on it exclusively with Postum Food Coffee until my digestion was so much improved I could eat other foods. My friends soon noticed the improvement in my looks, and I am now healthy, strong and happy. I attribute the change in my health solely to the change of diet.

Husband and I both like Grape-Nuts and Postum. I think they are the most healthful and strengthening of all foods and drinks and suitable for the weak as well as for the strong.

FRENCH COAL STRIKE.

Paris, Nov. 7.—The government arbitrators today announced their decision against increasing the wages of the striking miners in the department Du Nord. The grounds of the decision are similar to those in the Pas-de-Calais arbitration, namely that the rates are proportionate to the selling price of coal. The large



M. COMBES.

companies in the Nord have agreed to establish pensions for a term of five years.

Premier M. Combes has given strict orders for the soldiers to be firm in putting down disorders.

At Lens there was a clash today between strikers and cavalry, the former throwing bricks at the soldiers. Gendarmes who intervened were also assaulted with bricks. One soldier was injured and three arrests were made.

Throughout the Pas-de-Calais coal district the strikers are making noisy demonstrations.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The striking coal miners are showing great dissatisfaction with the arbitration decision against raise in the rate of wages and their national committee has called a meeting, to take place at Arras, Department of Pas-de-Calais, Saturday, to determine on the course to follow.

At St. Etienne the miners have adopted resolutions to appeal to the dock laborers to renew the strike against loading coal, unless the companies today grant the miners' terms. The strikers at Lens have unanimously adopted resolutions to continue the strike, pending the decision of the Arras meeting of Saturday.

The troops are kept busy maintaining order in some of the districts.

HUGE FROGS.

Norman, Okla., Nov. 7.—H. W. Menke of the Field Columbian museum, Chicago, who is in Oklahoma collecting fossils near Orlando, has found a number of bones of prehistoric reptiles. Speaking of the animals to which the bones belonged, Mr. Menke said they probably were members of the class known as amphibia, of which the frog is perhaps the most modern type. If a frog as big as an ox can be imagined, it is said, some idea of the appearances of the prehistoric monsters to which these bones belonged may be gained. There are now but three orders of amphibia living, frogs, salamanders and a small water reptile.

Refused Arbitration Decision.

Paris, Nov. 8.—Six thousand striking coal miners held a meeting at Lievin, department of Pas de Calais, and decided not to accept the decision of the arbitrators against an increase of the present rates of wages, and will continue the strike.

A PIGSKIN CUTICLE.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 7.—Dr. Stuart McGuire is preparing to graft pigskin on a child who has a burn a foot square, with no skin-making cuticle on it. The mother is poor and cannot afford to lose time from work by putting herself under the surgeon's knife. The child's kinpeople also refuse and though all the prisoners in the jail and penitentiary were offered freedom for a square foot of skin they declined. The use of pigskin is a final resort and since the experiment is without precedent it has created much interest in medical circles. Pigskin was selected because it is nearest in character to the human cuticle.

CARLIST PLOTS.

Barcelona, Spain, Nov. 8.—The discovery of another Carlist plot here has been followed by the arrest of a number of the leaders of the movement. Apparently its immediate object was to secure funds for the future operations, the plan being to raise the standard of revolt and secure a profit in bourse transactions by operating for a fall in prices.

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNGFOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

The cure for nervous diseases is not to take medicine, but to change the life, build new habits, master self and the forces which self controls and so remove the strain.

Thursday.

When we are truly poised we are indifferent to praise and blame. Praise is no longer sweet to the taste, nor is blame bitter.

Friday.

Here is an opportunity to free the soul by mastering habit, then by evolving new habits which shall serve, not govern, us.

Saturday.

Not happiness, nor innocence, but virtue is the goal of humanity. Happiness will surely come in the train of virtue, but if we seek happiness primarily, we lose both.

Sunday.

Love alone hath within itself the power to redeem, lift up and enlighten the world. Its fire once kindled upon the altar within, burns on and on forever.

Let thy spirit burn with a steady light. Thou canst not know when another shall catch the sacred fire from thee.

Monday.

Emerson says:

He that feeds men serves the few;
He serves all who dares to be true.

Tuesday.

When friends do vexing things, it enables us to find out whether we love them or love ourselves.

About Borrowing Trouble.

A RETURNED WANDERER.

EMILY BOUTON.

"Oh trouble is a thing which many people borrow—
And the flight of time gives other folks sorrow.
And it is a fact, my dear,
Which to me seems very clear,
That today will be yesterday, tomorrow."
—Loftus Frizelle.

This little stanza under its careless outward garb carries a wealth of meaning, especially for the people who are ever and ever borrowing trouble. It is not the blessings of today which occupies their minds; it is not the bright blue of the sky above; the beautiful, blossoming flowers, around; the singing birds that fill the soft air with melody; the glory of the sunshine—not these things that dwell in their thought, but the dread of the gray days that may come; the winds that may blow; the frosts that will kill; the storms that will send the songsters southward, out of the biting cold that is the birthright of winter. These hold them in the bonds of fear and away from enjoyment.

Such trouble-borrowers never stop to think that they can only live one day at a time; that the pleasures of the present are theirs to enjoy if they will but take them; that all their fear and expectant dread will not abate, but rather add, to the discomfort which the future may bring. In reality they live through these things twice, suffering once in their thoughts even more acutely than they will the second time in their bodies. They go through every possible stage of discomfort in imagination, blotting out the present with the joys which it contains, utterly.

And what is the use of it all? What good has the borrowed trouble done? What pangs has it saved? How swiftly, too, goes the time carrying it all into the irrevocable past! Even the greatest of troubles loses its poignancy with the flight of years.

"And it is a fact my dear,
Which to me seems very clear,
That today will be yesterday, tomorrow."

Enjoy today. Get the most out of it in all ways that is possible. Even if the clouds darken the present, beyond them "is the sun still shining." And depend upon it, every pang of sorrow, every throb of pain, every disappointment, every failure, brings with it the possibility of spiritual growth, of an upbuilding of character that is the promise of coming happiness. For it is true that the consciousness of individual progress, of being farther upon the road to higher things today than yesterday, brings a sense of power that is a guerdon for the future, while, at the same time, gilding the present.

Do the duty of the day, of the hour, just as well as it can be done, for that is the debt you owe to yourself and to others—enjoy whatsoverer is bright, whatsover is beautiful, whatsover is pleasurable, that comes within your reach, and leave tomorrow to take care of itself. You have done all of preparation that is possible when you have faithfully accomplished the work of today, and you can do no more except to hold yourself in the atmosphere of love and faith in which we should dwell always.

These are old truths, trite truths, but they bear repeating because they make a law of life, the breaking of which brings so much suffering that is needless. Borrow no trouble. Live wisely in the today with its precious opportunities. Believe in the golden possibilities which the tomorrow may bring, but dwell neither in them nor their opposites. Above all remember that God "is the Light which shines round about us forever; He is the Love that encompasseth us always, and both the Light and the Love are eternal."

His name is Buster. A Maltese kitten is his station.

So tiny is he that a good-sized overcoat pocket would afford him a comfortable abode for any length of time that he could be retained therein. In that little body, however, is the most tremendous powers of action. His claws are like the teeth of a buzz saw and as swift in motion. One cannot help wondering as to the secrets of that short life, for even in sleep he is full of potentialities. One is never sure that the next moment he will not be awake and leaping into the midst of fragile ornaments that seem bevond his reach.

He is no respecter of things, or places, or persons. One moment he may be on the floor; the next, running up a lace curtain with the agility which defies your most rapid movement. Looking down upon you from his lofty perch, uncaring for the rents that he has made in his passage, his golden eyes seem to shine with malicious pleasure. And then one falls to wondering as to the past and the future of that bit of fearless, defiant life caged in the tiny form which one could crush motionless and powerless in a moment's time.

Yet Buster, small as he is, rules the household from the oldest to the youngest member. The gravest face breaks into smiles at his antics. The most perplexing problems are lost sight of when this little mite leaps into sight. He is allowed unheard of privileges. No one may speak to him harshly.

Not long ago the midget disappeared. For two nights and a day the places that had known him knew him no more. Grief weighed heavily upon the hearts of the family. Yet one member, in spite of the continued absence, held firmly to the belief that Buster would return to those who had loved him, not long, but well. And one bright morning there was a sound, big with distress, that came from the outer world. It was near and yet afar; loud with reproach, yet resonant with desire for forgiveness. Investigation showed Buster ensconced in the upper branches of a vine that climbs heavenward over the porch. How he got there, where he had been, why he went away, and how he chanced to return remains a mystery, which can never be solved. Buster, however, is at home once more.

All this only goes to show upon what little things our happiness often depends, and also how faith in ultimate good brings its reward. A trifling thing to talk about it may be, and yet there is a lesson back of what has been said, that some of those "who run" may chance to read.

THE COZY CORNER

True Charity.

As long as there is nothing in particular for us to discuss, I would like to ask the opinion of the Cozy Corner friends as to the real benefit it is to the poor of a city, when a great newspaper firm, or any public institution, offers free fuel, food and clothing to all who may ask for it.

It sounds well, and, at first thought, seems very charitable, but, while it may help a few who are truly worthy, does it not encourage many to be idle and thriftless, because it assures them of the necessaries of life without any effort on their part?

My attention was called, while visiting in New York city, to a long line of people standing in front of a building, waiting their turn to receive a loaf of bread and a pail of soup. I was told that this assistance was given daily during the cold weather by a certain daily newspaper company and that hundreds were served each day.

While we must be charitable enough to credit a certain amount of good intention to this company, we know that, of course, their ulterior object was to advertise and increase the circulation of their paper, and that the giving of the "loaves and fishes" was a purely business transaction.

"But," you say, "the hungry people were fed, no matter what the motive of the donors." True, but the question is, was it best for them to be fed without earning their bread?

The best wish we can make is that the paper itself will be helpful enough—if such a thing be possible—to counterbalance the harm that may be done by encouraging idleness and poverty.—Andrew Bradford, Iowa.

To Earn Money.

The ever recurring question of how a woman, not entirely foot-free, may earn a little money either as a help to the support of the family, or simply for her own personal use, is aptly answered by the following suggestions sent by Mrs. Annie Foster, of Illinois:

I enjoyed the chapter on "helps" in a recent number of The Blade, and the statement of the writer that the things she told were not original with her, but selected from various sources, has encouraged me to send some of my "acquired" knowledge in regard to how women are earning money in different ways.

One woman earned a good living for herself and two children by raising sage and other garden herbs, finding a ready market for them with housekeepers and hotel buyers. She dries the herbs and sells the leaves in paper bags holding one-quarter, one-half and one pound.

Another found caring for bees a profitable thing. A California widow, left with nothing for the support of herself and a family, except a few acres overgrown with cactus plants, cultivated these ungainly things and now has an annual income of many dollars from their sale. She ships them to all parts of the United States, and as there seems to be no prospect of ever clearing her land of them, she has her support assured for life.

A Michigan woman had a similar experience with ferns, or brakes, as they were called in her neighborhood. The patch of ground where they grew was considered a very poor possession, but this brave soul made the best of what she had and, by catering to the fad for ferns among the residents of an adjoining town, she realized more from her "brake patch" than some of her masculine neighbors did from much better land.

One woman of my acquaintance is a professional housecleaner. She has her regular clients who sometimes vacate the house entirely and let her have full control until it is in perfect order. She will clean, repair, mend curtains and carpets, and when she is ready to leave the house everything is at it should be.

She gives work to many poor men and women and is constantly with them, directing every bit of work and taking a hand in it herself if there is anything especially particular to be done.

A real estate firm in one of the large cities, employs a woman to investigate the numberless complaints coming from tenants. She knows how to use a few simple tools and if a woman sends word that there is something "defective" in her kitchen sink, and that it must be attended to "immediately," or she "will move out," this woman goes to the house, opens the sink drainage pipes and —usually—finds them filled with coffee grounds, hardened grease from the dish water that has been poured into them, pieces of cloth from the weekly washing and other and similar "defects."

With the help of her male assistant, these pipes are put into shape, the plumber's bill is saved, and she takes occasion to read the lady of the house, or the careless serving maid, a lesson on the prevention and cure of "defective sinks." The firm pay her a good salary and save themselves many hundreds of dollars each year through her assistance.

Answer for "E. A. L."

To make sweet crackers, I use one quart of milk, five cupfuls white sugar, two cupfuls of butter, or salted lard, four eggs, three tablespoonfuls baking ammonia and one tablespoonful of oil of lemon. Beat together the eggs, sugar and butter, dissolve the ammonia in the milk and add with the oil of lemon. Stir this thoroughly and add sufficient flour to make a soft dough. Roll thin and bake in a moderately quick oven, without cutting; when cool, cut in small squares.—"Belle," Nebraska.

Oh, that we could breathe out new hope, and new submission, every day. Our waters are but ebb, and come neither to our chin nor to the stopping of our breath. I may see (if I would borrow eyes from Christ) dry land, and that near; why, then, should we not laugh at adversity, and scorn our short-born and soon-dying temptations?—Samuel Rutherford.

The Drama of a People.

"The characters in this book belong to the history of our country; heroes of the darkest days of the Revolution, heralds of the brightest days of Independence. Out of scraps and fragments, diamond dust of the past, their deeds have been revealed, and, lo! the old-time century is here with border armies hurrying by, Flintlocks gleam and sabres flash, and dangling fringes blend with uncut locks.

"Along the hilltops we follow the tawny paths of buffalo and Indian; from the same coign of vantage we too look and signal to the future. No Indian now lays tribute on these roads; the wayworn emigrant has made them ours.

"Clear and clearer as the years go by, under the dim forest shadows we catch glimpses of a primitive people, mighty in stature, courage, and resources, battling like gods and demons for the future United States. Other lands record the drama of kings; ours is the drama of a people. A Homeric song, the epic of a nation, clusters around the names of Lewis and Clark and the border heroes of their time; their story is the Iliad of the West."

This is the foreword of Mrs. Eva Emory Dye's fine work, The Conquest, in which is told with dramatic force and an economy of words, the story of the transformation of a continent. The American theme dealt with embraces, not only the daring adventures of the heroic band led by Meriwether Lewis and William Clark into the unknown West, but it presents vividly and concisely the history of the United States from the year 1774 to the year 1811, when the country was aflame over the firing on Fort Sumter. It is the annals of a half century of border struggle between the red men and the white, the record of great deeds and of great men who planted the milestones of civilization from the middle West to the Pacific.

The volume is divided into three books. The first, Where Red Men Ruled, begins the narrative with the description of the life and achievements of George Rogers Clark—Revolutionary hero of a region apart from Revolutionary centers, and elder brother of William Clark, the explorer—during the war with the Indians in 1774, when Kentucky, "the back door" of the colonies, was wrested from savage dominion, and follows him through the fighting with the British and their Indian allies along the Western frontier. Book second, Into the West, pictures the expedition of Lewis and Clark to the Pacific coast and their return. Book third, The Red Head Chief, is an account of William Clark, at the head of Indian Affairs, of the tragic death of Lewis, and of the fortunes of the men who followed the explorers on their march to the sea of the Golden Gate.

This covers the settlement of the United States from the tidewaters of the Old Dominion to the extreme northwestern line of its boundaries, and enables the author to bring into the scope of her work all the deeds of the nation for a period extending over sixty-seven of its most vital years. To accomplish this, Mrs. Dye has spent four years collecting material for her story, and she has done a vast amount of labor in the way of studying historical collections, old manuscripts and letters.

Her book is called fiction, but it cannot be classed as a historical novel. It has no plot. Its deeds of valor are not for love of woman, but for love of liberty and country. Its heroes are men of silence, men of adventure, determined men whose cry was "death or victory!" Its music is the hum of the spinning wheel and the thud of the axe, hewing paths through the primeval forests. It is the story of a mighty past, the battles of the pioneers, the conquests of the frontiersmen.

"The Indian? He fought and was vanquished. How we are beginning to love our Indians, now that we fear them no longer! No wild man ever so captured the imagination of the world. With inherent nobility, courage to the border of destruction, patriotism to the death, absolutely refusing to be enslaved, he stands out the most perfect picture of primeval man. We might have tamed him but we had not the time. The movement was too swift, the pressure behind made the white man drivers as the Indians had driven before. Civilization demands repose, safety. And until repose and safety came we could do no effective work for the Indian. We of today have lived the longest lives, for we have seen a continent transformed.

"We have forgotten that a hundred years ago Briton and Spaniards and Frenchmen were hammering at our gates; forgotten that the Indian beleaguered our wooden castles; forgotten that wolves drummed with their paws on our cabin doors, snapping their teeth like steel traps, while the mother hushed the wheel within and children crouched beneath the floor."

And these things which have been forgotten Mrs. Dye has retold in a manner that makes them live again. Her book is inspiring, thrilling and intensely dramatic. In one brief sentence she embodies pages of meaning. Every word tells. Her earlier book, McLoughlin and Old Oregon, is a striking drama of the building of a state. The Conquest is a striking drama of the rescue and building of a nation.

The frontispiece of the volume is reproduced from an old painting of Judith Hancock, one of the famous beauties of her time, who was married to Clark immediately after his return from his Western expedition. She was a friend of Dolly Madison and of the daughters of Thomas Jefferson. After the marriage they went to St. Louis, and she was the first American bride to come there. Clark's courtship of Judith Hancock forms one of the many interesting episodes of the story.

The Conquest is published by A. C. McClurg & Company, Chicago.

JUDITH HANCOCK CLARK.
From The Conquest. —Copyright, A. C. McClurg & Co.

FOR CONVALESCENTS.

Every woman, whether she expects to be a nurse or not, should take a course in cooking for the sick before she considers her education finished. Sometimes the work of the doctor and the trained nurse is made of no avail by the mistaken kindness of some member of the patient's family who has not strength of mind sufficient to resist the pleading of the hungry invalid for some forbidden food; if she knew the effect produced by certain kinds of nourishment she would have that knowledge to help her in such cases.

The physician will say (many times) "just give him a little something simple to eat—something that will not irritate the digestive organs—and he will get along all right." The nurse, who, in a majority of cases, is the mother, not knowing what is and what is not "irritating," may, in the kindness of her heart grant the request of the patient for a bit of chicken, some of her home made bread or even a tiny bit of broiled ham, because it smelled so appetizing when cooking, and would give him an appetite for something else." All these are "simple," but when the doctor makes his next visit he finds the patient a long way on the backward track from recovery.

In cases of typhoid fever or similar fevers, or where the patient is very weak, there is nothing so nutritious and healing as pure gelatine combined with milk. From Table Talk, for October, we take the following recipes for two or three dishes that have the approval of eminent physicians and nurses.

Spanish Cream.

Bring two glasses of milk to a boil, and two level teaspoonfuls of gelatine to soften in a little cold water. Beat the yolks of two eggs with three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and, with the softened gelatine to the boiling milk. Stir until well mixed, then turn into a dish, add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and set on ice until needed.

Strawberry Gelatine.

Soften two tablespoonfuls of gelatine and add to three cupfuls of boiling water, with one pint of syrup of strawberries. If the fresh fruit is used, add one-half cupful of sugar; if the canned fruit, add only sufficient sugar to make it sweet enough, as the sugar in the canned fruit will be, in most cases, all that is needed. When well mixed, pour into a mold and cool on ice.

Chocolate to Drink.

Rub one teaspoonful of sweet chocolate smooth in a little cold milk, add this to a cupful of boiling milk and let it boil for two minutes. Sweeten to taste and add a drop or two of vanilla. Us hot or cold.

A "Cure-All."

The woman who has plenty of hot water has a sovereign remedy for almost every ill. A glass of boiled water sipped hot before breakfast will rinse the stomach thoroughly and take away the disagreeable taste in the mouth some have on waking; towel wrung out of hot water applied to the back of the neck will relieve a nervous headache and induce sleep; fever sores or cold sores on the lips may be scattered by copious baths of hot water to relieve the inflammation, and then an application of listerine or spirits of camphor to complete the cure. The hot water bag kept constantly hot night and day will prevent stiffening and permanent lameness from a sprain, or strain, and was the only remedy used at first by a skilled surgeon called in for an injured knee that threatened to stiffen.

How to Be Well Dressed.

We all wish to look well and it is every woman's duty to look as well as she can afford to. We often notice, however, a difference in the appearance of two women who may have the same amount of money to spend upon themselves; therefore, we may know that it it not merely a question of means. To be sure, good taste has much to do with securing the best effects possible from a certain expenditure, but there is something more than this—the difference in appearance of the two persons is caused by the fact that one takes care of her clothing, and the other does not.

As the prime essential to making a good appearance, one should buy good things. At first, one may think she cannot afford to pay a dollar and a quarter a yard for a dress when she can find something for thirty-five cents. But if she considers that she will not need to purchase one-half the quantity of the wide, all-wool goods as of the narrower, poorer quality; that the dollar and a quarter cloth, being all wool, will keep its color and look well as long as there is a thread of it left; and that she will have a sense of being stylishly gowned, no matter in what company she may find herself—she will realize that economy in buying does not lie in paying the smaller sum.

The linings, trimmings and making of a good dress are no more than for a cheap one, and the good garment will "make over" and be again made over, looking well each time; while one, or at most two, seasons' wear of the cheaper goods will be all that can be expected.

After the gown is purchased and well made, the next consideration is to take proper care of it. Never hang a dress away after wearing it until it has been thoroughly brushed and the waist has had time for all perspiration, and heat from the body to disappear from it; if possible, hang it out of doors where it can absorb fresh air and sunshine; if not, hang it over the back of a chair for a while, then smooth it out and lay it in a drawer. If it is of silk, or has much fluffy trimming on it, place crushed tissue or other soft paper under the trimming to prevent it from creasing.

Every broken stitch, or loosened braid and binding, should be repaired before the dress is put away; then it will be ready when you next need it, and to nothing more than dress bindings does the proverb—"a stitch in time saves nine"—apply.

A well dressed foot is always to be desired, and in buying shoes as with dress goods and gloves, there is very little economy in getting a cheap article. If you pay three dollars for a pair of well-fitting shoes, you have secured comfort for your feet, and your mind as well; for no woman can have a quiet, well-balanced mind when her feet hurt her. It will prevent one from enjoying a concert, a sermon, or the society of her best friend.

On the other hand, if you pay a dollar and a half for your shoes, they being made of inferior stock will soon break, and wear out; and every moment you have them on, you are conscious of them —conscious that they hurt your feet, and do not make a sufficiently nice appearance to compensate you for the pain they cause.

It is economy as well as comfort to have two pairs of shoes in constant use at a time, for shoes, like their wearers, become tired and need rest; by giving them this every day, or every other day, they will wear better and longer and be more comfortable.

Should you be caught out in a shower without overshoes, remove your shoes and stockings as soon as you reach home; bathe the feet in cold water and rub them with a towel until the circulation is well established, then put on dry and warm stockings and shoes and you will take no cold.

After you have taken care of yourself, think next of the wet shoes. Have in your room a box of oats and fill your wet shoes with them, smooth the leather into shape, set the shoes in the box and when they are needed the next day you will find that the oats have absorbed the moisture and left them soft and shapely. Rub them over with a soft cloth just moistened with vaseline and they will be none the worse for their wetting.

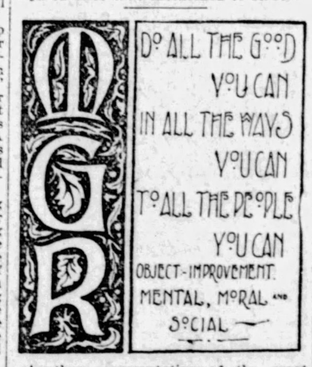
Hats will last longer, and look better, for being brushed with a soft brush after wearing. Wings and stiff feathers should be wiped into shape with a silk cloth, and bows and ribbons, and plumes, straightened out as soon as the hat is removed from the head. Plumes that have been worn in the damp air may be made to curl again, by holding them over a hot stove, at a safe distance, and gently shaking them. If this is not sufficient, draw each portion of the plume over a piece of whalebone, or a dull blade of a knife.

It is very poor economy to buy cheap gloves. A woman who is limited in her glove money, would better pay two dollars for a pair of good gloves, than seventy-five cents for a cheap "bargain" glove. The latter are made of inferior stock or are defective in some way, so it would need three or four pairs to wear as long as one pair of the better quality. A pair of good cotton, or woolen, gloves, is a far better investment than cheap kid ones, and is more truly the sign of refinement.

In buying gloves, insist upon having both fitted at the store, as much of their beauty and comfort depend upon being perfectly put on the first time. The professional glove fitter will stretch the seams of each finger, and of the sides of the hand in such a manner as to insure a perfect and comfortable fit. In removing gloves, turn the wrist down over the hand and pull the glove off wrong side out. Be sure they are quite dry before turning them right side out again, and then lay them in a box without folding.

Much of a smart appearance depends upon the minor accessories of the toilet—the handkerchiefs, laces and neckwear. These should be immaculately clean and kept in good condition by giving them proper care. Chiffon and lace should be carefully and gently shaken out and laid in boxes sufficiently large to prevent crushing; ribbons smoothed and folded, will retain their freshness, and veils must be rolled over a piece of round stick, (covered with a layer of wadding and wound with silk), to prevent them from becoming "stringy."

Unless care is taken of these things, they will soon look mussed and old, no matter how costly they may be, and it is the woman who looks after these little details of her toilet, who makes the best appearance rather than she who spends the most money.



Another representative of the great state, whose name she takes, is the first of the newcomers to be welcomed today:

One of life's greatest pleasures consists in adding to our list of friends. To be rich in friendships is a far greater joy than to be rich in dollars, so I would like to increase my wealth by joining the M. G. R. band, and claiming you all as my friends.

It is Sunday afternoon, and all nature is very quiet, sleeping after her busy summer, or is she merely pausing before giving us one more chance to enjoy her wonderful beauty? As I raise my eyes I see the irregular hills, a mile in the distance, covered with a rich growth of timber now showing all shades of green, and gold, and crimson. Surely the Designer of the Universe has given us abundantly of the beautiful. The Lord means that every man should be happy, else why has He provided such a variety of wonders to please every eye?

"Old Bach," you are to be congratulated in finding so much pleasure in your work, for one does not have the "fattest cattle," the "straightest fences" and the "finest fields of grain" unless he loves his employment, and he who has been so fortunate as to have found his life work to be the thing he truly loves, has a source of happiness and contentment not to be found elsewhere. But, do you not think there is an element of selfishness in your temperament which has heretofore prevented you from sharing with some one the pleasure of looking at and enjoying these fields, fences and cattle, and of teaching them how to make such excellent bread?—"Missouri."

In answer to the question by "Missouri," she is advised to write to Miss Kate Bond, 156 Fifth avenue, N. Y., stating what she wishes to do.

Here is an offer of an "Olive Branch," which we certainly shall accept:

Dear M. G. R.'s: Like many others I am petitioning you and Miss Prudence to give me a place in this circle, from which I have derived much benefit and pleasure.

I have often wished I might say a word to some of the members, but the first time I really wished to speak was in answer to "Brother Jonathen," and "New England Girl" answered him so well that there was nothing further needed. Next time I wished to tell "Mr. Smiley of Missouri," that the more he praises his pupils the less "thrashing" he will need to do. I have taught three years in one school and have not yet had occasion to use the rod.

"Daisy," N. Y., I think my home must be near yours—to the eastward. So "Dakota Bach," why do you not come with that promised letter? Have other exciting adventures prevented you from so doing?

"Cricket," these lonesome autumn days would be more cheerful if you would chirp oftener for us.

Before I close this letter, I will give you these words which seem especially appropriate and helpful to all who are trying to live our motto:

"We are workers in one vineyard,
Some are strong and some are weak,
But the smiling of the vintage
Is the common joy we seek.
We are workers all together,
Let us show no vain conceit
While we pray the Lord of Harvest,
Make us loving, keep us sweet."
—Olive Branch, N. Y.

We are all glad to hear again from "Ili Nois," and sorry for the trials that have kept her away from us for so long.

After an absence of many months I will try to write again to send some messages to those who have so kindly remembered me. Helping to care for my invalid father and doing the work indoors and out of doors, has left me little time for even personal letters.

This is one reason why I have not complied with "Omega's" request. I thank him or her, for the kind words of praise given my little verse; perhaps they were not deserved, but our lives are better for knowing that some one thinks such beautiful things of us.

"Maudie," I thank you for those "nice things" you promised me, whatever they were, and wish it were possible for me to accept your invitation, but my picnics are like angels' visits—few and far between.

I think we members of the M. G. R. who live in the backwoods, and who have few pleasures and congenial friendships, appreciate the M. G. R. more than those who are more favored in these respects.

"Faithful Annie," and all others in trouble, have my sincere sympathy. We are told that "every cloud has a silver lining," but I know how hard it is to realize that we shall see this lining when for months, only the dark side of the cloud is turned toward us. But our troubles, if rightly borne, help us to develop the higher and better traits of our character as nothing else can. I think it the best way to live but one day at a time—forgetting the trials of yesterday, making today as bright and perfect as possible, and trusting to our loving Heavenly Father for tomorrow.

"Kaela," if you are quite recovered from that "Ola"—what do you call it, I am sure we shall all be glad to hear from you again. I would like to send special messages to "Missie," "Trivetti," "Cricket" and many others, but feel that I have already made this leter long enough.—"Ili Nois."

Banner Puzzlers

For October.

New Work—W. P. E.
Solutions—Pauline

1.—WHO WAS HE?

His ancestors were driven out of Spain by the Inquisition, and went to Venice. In 1748 his grandfather came to England. His father was a well-known literary man. He was born in London in 1805, educated for a lawyer but soon gave up that profession for literature. His first novel appeared when he was only 21 years old, and received much attention. He was elected to Parliament, and became the leader of the conservative party in the House of Commons. He was opposed to Gladstone, and was twice Prime Minister of England. He ranked among the most eminent statesmen of his age, but always devoted a part of his time to literature. He died in 1881.

2.—DIAMOND.

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      x
    x x x
  x x x x x
x x x x x x x
  x x x x x
    x x x
      x
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1.—A consonant.
2.—A son of Shem.
3.—A semi-tropical fruit.
4.—A drinking glass.
5.—Dealt out.
6.—A boy's name.
7.—A consonant.

3.—PRINTER'S PI.

"Tinued ew tands, veddidi ew 'ole."

4.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A man left 5-12 of his money to his wife, 2-3 of the remainder to his son, and the balance, $2,100.00 to his daughter. What was the value of the estate?

5.—QUERY.

What is the longest reign of any ruler mentioned in history?

6.—QUOTATION.

Who first used the expression "Mum's the word" for defense, but not one cent for tribute?

W. C. Mollett "set the copy" for the Banner Column pupils today.

Answers to Puzzles of October 30.

1.—Washington, D. C., Texas, Maine, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Iowa, Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, Louisiana, Delaware, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Virginia, South Carolina, Illinois, North Carolina, Michigan and Ohio.

George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin Franklin, John Dickinson, C. Fremont and Henry Clay.

2.—Pecan, almond, hazel, hickory, walnut, beech, peanut.

3.—The Witch of Endor.

4.—Pumpkins, peaches, plums, pears, grapes, bananas, potatoes, turnips, asparagus, tomatoes, squashes, beets and onions.

5.—Words forming acrostic: Wren, hen, aunt, team; idea, star; Yule, over, ugly, rose; pest, evil, tune; sure, ugly, even, rest, soup, tame, into, tear, ends, olly, noon. "What is your pet superstition?" (In this last puzzle, Terence S. Hall says that he was overgenerous with his words, giving two more than were needed in the superstition. He hopes the Puzzlers will pardon the blunder, and promises to do better next time.)

Chat.

Correct recitations were given by W. P. E., Marley Cranford, F. E. Perry and Offa Neal.

W. P. E. claims the Banner for New Work this month, and Pauline wins it for greatest number of solutions.

"Dixie South," have not you any more to your name? Though your puzzles were very acceptable, they cannot be used unless you send your address to the Editor.

FEAR NOT.

Fear not, the flowers are saying,
When they sink beneath the snow,
For the spring will come a-Maying
With the sweetest buds that blow;
The rose shall wear her crimson,
And the violet her blue,
Fear not, for spring is coming
To you, dear heart, to you.

Fear not, the birds are singing,
As they fly from pole to pole,
There are nests that wait their winging,
Where the kindlier seasons roll;
The robin shall be shaming
The blushes of the dawn,
And the dove through his complaining
Find a bough to nestle on.

Fear not, the squirrels chatter
As they frisk through forests lone,
When the rains begin to patter
To the winds in monotone;
Though the woodland is forsaken
Of boy and bird and bee,
The silence yet shall waken
To summer melody.

Fear not, ye timid-hearted,
There is no trouble long,
For sorrow once departed
Returns again, a song;
No fears that come to vex us
No evils that befall,
Can linger to perplex us,
Since love is over all.
—Kate Brownlee Sherwood, in Boston Budget.

DOGS WHO SUCCEED IN LIFE.

The first thing needful for a dog who means to get on in the world is to know what he wants; and the second how to get it without being whipped. The first generally comes by nature. A dog is seldom divided in his mind about it, though boys and girls often are. As a rule, he knows exactly what he wants. That is one advantage of being a dog. Not possessing so much mind as we have, what he has is sooner made up.

But it is only a dog here and there with sufficient tact to get what he wants without, let us say, friction; to manage so that the master thinks he is really the head of the firm, while, as a matter of fact, he is being overruled for his own good.

Prince Sat and Smiled at Him.

Prince was a dog of tact. He knew well that all things come to the dog who waits—if he doesn't die first. He was a shining example of one of the most expensive copy-book virtues—perseverance.

In early youth Prince had once attended a Sunday school anniversary where some one recited "Casabianca." His mind was "wax to receive and marble to retain," and the poem left a deep impression. A thoughtless dog who did not reflect upon what he heard might have misunderstood the poem, and gone away fancying that so long as he stood upon something hot he was a hero; he might in his young and mistaken enthusiasm have mounted upon the kitchen stove, and stood there until his people interfered. Boys, after reading tales of the Wild West, or reveling in the exploits of red-handed rovers of the Spanish main, have been known to make these little mistakes when they tried to translate romance into reality. But Prince had common sense. He knew that if he wished to serve his day and generation, some man who sat about scribbling on bits of paper, and playing with scissors and paste in a stuffy office. An earthquake would hardly have got him out of that chair, yet Prince did it day after day, by simply sitting and smiling at him. Nothing diverted Prince's attention. His master would sometimes open the door and shout "Cats!" in the vain hope that Prince would be deceived, and go off upon a false scent. But Prince smiled on, and never stirred a hair until he saw his master change his office coat for the one that hung upon the door, and put on his hat. Then he got up, and triumphantly took his owner out for the daily constitutional.

People who really love books always manage somehow to have plenty of them even if they do without other things. Flops, our next dog, had literary tastes and gratified them. If you look at the picture you will see him devouring a favorite author. His master was a selfish person, who liked to keep good things all to himself. It was only in his absence that Flops dared to look at a book. Therefore, when he came home and made discoveries. Flops, with true good-breeding, would take a walk into the town until the storm blew over. In the way he avoided scenes, which he much disliked, and which he was sure were exceedingly bad for his master. By the time he returned, the dinner would be ready and his master would have something else to think about than punishing a dog.

Flops had a passion for knowledge. What Scrub longed for was experience. He wanted to try for himself. For instance, he was persuaded that dolls are good to eat. He had often, when suddenly sniffing at them, been told that they weren't, but he didn't believe it. He reasoned somewhat in this way. Little girls are fond of nice things to eat, little girls love dolls—therefore dolls are good to eat. If you have passed the third standard, you will at once see that there is something wrong with this. But Scrub had not; his logic was good enough for him.

Flops, the Dog With Literary Tastes

His little mistress Daisy had a doll named Harriet Hannah. Scrub's great desire was to find Harriet Hanna alone, which she never was. Daisy was always there, too. It was as difficult to secure a private interview with Harriet Hannah as if she'd been a crown princess.

But one day Scrub's chance came. Daisy's uncle called to take her to a circus. She was just trying a new hat on Harriet Hannah, in which she looked too sweet for anything. Down went the poor doll on the floor and away rushed Daisy to get ready, for her uncle was a bachelor and never waited for anybody.

Then Scrub had his innings. And though Daisy had loved Harriet Hannah like a sister, yet, as the poet says:

A feeling of disgust upon her senses there did fall
When she looked upon her body, chewed particularly small.
She never had another doll.
—F. Charlton in The American Methodist Magazine.

How Scrub Treated Harriet Hannah.

EMPEROR WILLIAM

Received in England With Great Ceremony.

London, Nov. 8.—The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William on board, accompanied by the escorting German cruisers and a flotilla of British torpedo boats, reached Port Victoria at 8 o'clock this morning.

The arrival of the German Emperor was made the occasion of an imposing naval display. All the warships at Sheerness were dressed, their crews manned the decks and the usual salutes welcomed the imperial visitor.

The emperor wore the undress uniform of a British admiral. The German ambassador, Count Wolff-Metternich, soon joined his majesty, who subsequently received the British court officials sent to attend him and the other members of the German embassy.

After breakfast Emperor William landed, the crew of the Hohenzollern manning ship and cheering lustily and the British warships firing another salute as the emperor boarded a train for Dover, on his way to Shorncliffe camp, where he will review the First Royal Dragoons, of which regiment he is honorary colonel-in-chief.

Unusual precautions were taken by the railroad officials. All traffic was stopped along the route to Dover half an hour before the imperial special train was due. Large British and German detective staffs were on duty, and the junctions and the approaches to the stations were closely watched and cleared of spectators during the passage of the train.

It was raining heavily when Emperor William left the train at Dover, whence, mounted on one of his own chargers, he rode to Shorncliffe camp accompanied by Lord Roberts and a brilliant staff.

King Edward's imperial nephew, the German emperor, will remain at Sandringham during the coming week. He is accompanied by a small suite, including the imperial chancellor and two physicians. Though the visit ostensibly is purely a personal one there is every reason to believe that the meeting of the two monarchs will rsult in important international understandings, especially as regards South Africa, and more particularly Delagoa Bay, which is so vitally important to Great Britain as an outlet for her newly acquired colonies. The presence of King Carlos of Portugal in England gives strength to this surmise concerning the importance of Emperor William's visit. The Portuguese government, it is understood, is willing to transfer some portions of its South African territory to British rule. Germany, however, is understood to be strenuously opposed to British trade securing such an advantage, at any rate unless Portugal is willing to placate Germany by granting her some similar concession, and it is believed that before the emperor and King Carlos leave England a bargain will be arranged.

King Edward will be 61 years old tomorrow. Beyond the customary salutes and the display of flags over the royal residences there will be no observance of the anniversary, the general celebration of his majesty's birthday being deferred until May 24, in accordance with a wish expressed by the king upon ascending the throne. The king will pass the day at Sandringham, where he has continued to reside since his return from his northern trip, with the exception of a few short intervals spent in London.

ROOSEVELT'S LIFE.

Paris, Nov. 10.—A translation into the French of President Roosevelt's The Strenuous Life, which appeared here last week under the title of La Vie Intense, has attracted widespread interest. The translation is by Princess Ferdinand de Fauciguy-Lucinge and Jean Izoulet, who declare that their work has the authorization of Mr. Roosevelt.

The preface of the translation pays a glowing tribute to the United States and compares President Roosevelt's book to James Bryce's, The American Commonwealth, saying the latter gives the views of the outside observer, while The Strenuous Life gives the views of the observer on the inside.

President Roosevelt is described as the "virile champion of a nation which has become powerful in deciding the destinies of the world."

The high standards which President Roosevelt has introduced into public life in America are dwelt upon.

Another work, by the Vicomte de Noailles, which appeared last week, gives a detailed account of the operations of the French soldiers and marines who participated in the war for American independence.

The reluctance of the Vatican to send the Philippine friars back to Spain due to the hostility of the liberal party to the religious organizations and fear that oppressive laws will be passed and enforced.

Weak Men Cured Free

Send Name and Address To-Day. You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and

Health, Strength and Vigor For Men.

vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 862 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and they will gladly send you the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

Cures Piles

Without Cutting, Danger or Detention from Work, by a Simple Home Remedy.

A PRICELESS BOOK SENT FREE FOR THE ASKING.

Pyramid Pile Cure gives instant relief and never fails to cure every form of this most troublesome disease. For sale by all druggists at 50c a package. Thousands have been quickly cured. Ask your druggist for a package of Pyramid Pile Cure, or write for our little book which tells all about the cause and cure of piles. Write your name and address plainly on a postal card, mail to the Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., and you will receive the book by return mail.

BROKEN OFF.

The Negotiations for Peace by the Colombian Rebels.

San Jose, Cost Rica, Nov. 10.—The Columbian revolutionists have broken off negotiations for a peace conference.

General Vargas-Santos received advices to the effect that notwithstanding the proposals of the Colombian government, made through its representative here, Colombia purposed limiting the conferees to the acceptance of the decree of amnesty. General Vargas-Santos thereupon refused to accept such a proposition, and decided to withdraw from the conference, which he says he considers futile.

At the same time the military director of the Colombian revolution learned that the Colombian government had issued orders to General Tovar to imprison the revolutionary general, Uribe-Uribe, and sentence him to death without mercy. This order was given in spite of General Uribe-Uribe's capitulation to the government forces, which occurred at Rio Frio, Colombia, last month. The receipt of this news, which is considered in Colombian revolutionary circles here to be a shameful violation of public faith, further decided General Vargas-Santos not to attend the peace conference at Panama, and he issued orders to the Colombian revolutionary army to continue its warfare.

General Vargas-Santos declares he is willing to make peace providing the Colombian government will recognize the civil and political rights of which the Liberal party has been deprived for the last seventeen years, but not otherwise.

CASTRO'S TRIUMPH.

Caracas, Venezuela, Nov. 10.—President Castro made a trimuphal official entry into Caracas yesterday at the head of 3,200 troops amidst the ringing of bells and a display of fireworks. President Castro reached Los Teques from La Victoria Saturday without having encountered any revolutionists on the way there, and left Los Teques Sunday for Caracas by train, over the German railroad, the bridges along the line which had been destroyed by the revolutionists having been repaired.

The flight of the armies of the revolution continues. The government officials believe General Matos has gone in the direction of Tucacas, a seaport on the Caribbean sea, fifty miles from Puerto Cabello. President Castro intends to reoccupy Coro, Barcelona, Ciudad Bolivar, and Cumana immediately. On Saturday he sent 1,500 men, under General Leopold Baptista, to attack Coro. Communication between Caracas, Valencia and Puerto Cabello is re-established.

BIRTHDAY HONORS.

London, Nov. 10.—With the exception of some possibly significant decorations to Portuguese and Japenese officials, the long list of his majesty's birthday honors is rather uninteresting.

No new peerages have been created. R. J. Cartwright, Canadian minister of commerce, Lord Roveristoke, chairman of the recent committee on London docks and the retiring Lord Mayor of London, Sir Joseph C. Dinsdale, are among the new privy councillors.

The new baronetcies include Alexander H. Brown, M. P., and Augustus Provost, governor of the Bank of England.

The other noteworthy honors recorded in the list is the conferring upon the Japanese Prince Arisignawa, a coronation visitor, the decoration of knights of the order of the Garter and Companion or the Bath. Sir James L. Mackay and Count Hatsugate, ex-premier of Japan, are made knights of the Grand Cross or St. Michael and St. George.

Col. Machado and Captain Ferreira, of the Portuguese navy, who have both filled the post of governor of Mozambique, and Viscount Castro, governor of the Mosambique company, are made knights commander of St. Michael and St. George. General Gorjao, the present governor of Mozambique, is made a knight commander of the Bath.

Rear Admiral Lambertson, is appointed extra equarry to his majesty.

IRON IN INDIANA.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 10.—One of the most important discoveries that has been made in Indiana since the finding of natural gas in 1886, and one that is destined to have an equally far-reaching influence in bringing industries to this state, has just come to light through investigations of iron ore experts from Birmingham, Ala., who have been making tests in Southwestern Indiana, especially in Sullivan county.

Their report will be ready for submission next week, and until it is made the full details cannot be made known, but the experts have made verbal reports to the persons interested in the Indianapolis Southern railroad, and thehe leave no doubt that iron ore of a very pure quality and in large amounts has been discovered, and that at a rough estimate the value of the product is placed at $100,000,000,000.

The experts say that the ore is purer than that near Birmingham, and that it will assay from 60 to 70 per cent. pure.

Near these dpeposits are veins of coal which is almost pure charcoal, and which, the experts say, can be used for smelting purposes without coking, thus causing a large saving in the manufacture of iron and giving the manufacturers special advantages over those in other sections of the country, where expensive coke ovens must be maintained.

The discovery is due directly to the projection of the Indianapolis Southern railroad, which is chartered to run from Indianapolis almost due south to Rockport, Spencer county. A branch of the road will be run from Bloomington, Monroe county, through Greene county, into Sullivan, the primary object being to tap the coal fields of these counties and supply the Indianapolis market.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

Madrid, Nov. 10.—Premier Sagata today tendered to King Alfonso the resignation of the entire cabinet.

The king will decide tomorrow whether he will accept the ministers' resignations. The cortes will be informed of the cabinet's action today and will suspend its sittings until it is solved.

Cholera in Egypt.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The progress of the cholera in Egypt is recorded in the following cablegram to the state department from United States Vice-Consul General Smith at Cairo, dated today: "Since the 1st instant, there have been 140 cases of cholera, and 132 deaths in all Egypt."

ROOSEVELT ON TRUSTS

Cannot Be Swayed from His Position.

BY JESSE L. CARMICHAEL.
The Blade Bureau,
No. 46 Post Building,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 11.

"The President will make an attempt to bring the seat of government back from New York to Washington," remarked a cabinet minister who was discussing the new anti-trust policy of President Roosevelt this morning.

The President left for New York yesterday and from there he will go South. He leaves behind him a prepared message to the next Congress. It is very short and to the point. It is expected that there will be but few corrections and additions.

Within the last few hours a vigorous effort has been made to turn him from trust agitation to tariff revision. He is obdurate. He thinks the tariff can await the recommendations of a commission to be established by Congress this winter. He thinks the trusts should have more immediate attention, although he is considering a commission for their benefit. His trust recommendations will follow those of his last message to Congress, although they will be presented with greater detail.

It was announced last week in these dispatches that the new policy of the President would bear down hard on overcapitalization, over-speculation and like evils. Since then a tremendous effort has been made to cause him to be more conservative along these lines. He says that he has made up his mind to take the opposite course from that pointed out by his most influential New York advisers.

Government deposits in national banks are to be reduced if the cash treasury balance requires such action. There will be no treasury support in the case of gold shipments. Municipal bonds are no longer good to secure national bank deposits, except in certain provisional exceptions.

The entire policy of the government is slowly changing, but it is so definite that it is attracting the attention of Wall street and the financial world is preparing for an entirely different attitude on the part of the administration. The President did not read his message to the cabinet until last Friday, and it required a few days for it to become known. It is expected here that it will cause a number of the big financial deals proposed for the future to be temporarily postponed.

PRIME MINISTER SEDDON.

London, Nov. 11.—Richard J. Seddon, prime minister of New Zealand, has returned to the colony for a farewell

visit. He will shortly leave New Zealand forever, going to South Africa on his own account and not as an imperial officer. Mr. Seddon has pecuniary and political ambitions in South Africa.

LITTLE WAIF FOUND.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Carefully tucked into a new "telescope" bag and dressed in expensive clothing a baby only a few days old was found today at the Dearborn station in a pile of baggage taken from a Monon train. No claimant appearing for the baggage, it was opened and a handsome baby, sound asleep, was discovered.

The trainmen think the child was put aboard at a near-by Indiana station, as it had not been crying and showed no evidence of having been drugged. A small hole had been cut in the bag to admit air. The infant was taken to St. Vincent's orphanage.

ENGLISH PRISONERS.

London, Nov. 8.—In England's four great convict prisons of Dartmoor, Portland, Parkhurst and Borstal, young convicts in future are to be treated as a class apart, and every possible means will be employed to keep them from associating with older criminals. They will be officially known as "juvenile adults," the term applying to those who, at the time of conviction, are 21 years of age or under. The scheme is already in rce at Dartmoor, where schoolmasters are employed in teaching the youths. An ex-army officer trains them in physical culture, and they are instructed in carpentry to aid them in earning a living when liberated. Another advance step in prison reform has been made by the abolition of oakum picking by female prisoners. In its place needlework has been adopted, and it will in future be the task of the women convicts to make their own garments and also those of the male prisoners.

BULL-FIGHTING SEASON.

Mexico City, Nov. 10.—The winter bull fighting season was opened yesterday afternoon, the first fight being attended by a large crowd, including many Americans. The sensation of the spectacle was the serious horning of Parrao, one of the matadors, by the third bull. Parrao received a deep wound in the abdomen and may die. The fight was not interrupted. Ten horses were disemboweled.

New Lord Mayor of London.

London, Nov. 8.—Lord Mayor's day falling this year on Sunday, the celebration and historic pageant attendant upon the installation of Sir Marcus Samuel as the city's new chief magistrate, will not take place until Monday. Sir Samuel was formally sworn into office in accordance with the time-honored custom.

DENT'S Toothache Gum

A SWELL AFFAIR

When applied to cavity or surface of aching tooth relieves the pain instantly. No experiment, but a standard and widely known remedy. Be sure to get DENT'S; imitations are useless. All druggists, or by mail, 15c.

C. S. DENT & CO., Detroit, Mich.

THE PHILIPPINES.

Governor Wright Talks of the Future of the Islands.

Honolulu, Nov. 10.—The transport Sumner arrived here October 30, en route to San Francisco with Gen. A. C. Chaffee and Vice Governor Luke E. Wright, of the Philippines, on board. The steamer had a terrible experience in a typhoon soon after leaving Manila. She lost one of her boats and had several damaged and for a number of hours was in grave danger.

In an interview Governor Wright had the following to say of conditions in the Philippines and their future:

"The developments following the inauguration of the civil government of the islands have been most satisfactory. They now have civil government almost everywhere and the people seem to be learning its advantages. The system of provincial and municipal power government has worked well. During the past year there has not been a single defalcation and very few thefts. The government is strictly one of civil service.

"There is a degree of peace and safety in the Philippines now that was never reached under the Spanish rule. The Spaniards used to pay the brigands to keep the peace, but we have refused to continue this system. After the passage of the Philippines bill last year, we established the insular constabulary and we now have six thousand of these police. We find that they are the best men for the business, and they have cleared the provinces of law breakers with great activity. The service is one which appeals to the natives, for the police are chosen from the tribes where they must serve.

"The future of the islands will be a great one. What are needed most are railroads, and those may be built soon by American capital. There is a trunk line on the island of Luzon now under consideration and its building will help matters greatly.

Governor Wright also stated that he considered the return of the friars was the best thing for the islands, and he expected that the pope would send a representative to appraise the church lands in the Philippines.

SULTAN OF BACOLOD.

Manila, Nov. 8.—The sultan of Bacolod has sent a letter to Captain Pershing, commanding the American troops at Camp Vicars, Island of Mindanao, disavowing any desire to make war on the Americans. He denies molesting Americans and says he is not in possession of stolen American property. Brigadier General Sumner, commander of the department of Mindanao, has been preparing to send a column to Bacolod, but the expedition will probably be abandoned, although the military will watch the sultan and determine if his friendly assurances are genuine. It is expected that the completion of the Iligan road and the occupation of the north shore of the lake will finally show the attitude of the Moros. They continue to show as great friendliness as possible.

FIREWORKS EXPLOSION

On Election Night Caused Great Fatality in New York.

New York, Nov. 5.—With a list of 12 persons killed and 74 injured before him, Coroner Scholer has inaugurated an investigation of the explosion of fireworks in Madison Square, last evening. Eight men already have been locked up, charged with criminal neglect, and the coroner has issued a warrant for the arrest of John C. Dimundio, of Coney Island, who is alleged to have been in charge of the fireworks.

"It is a case of absolute criminal neglect," said the coroner.

One of the mortars was set off, and it was pointed at a row of other mortars in a line. It struck the bottom of a mortar and that leaned towards the others, which were set off by the fire ball thrown towards them.

District Attorney Jerome, who was at the Union club in Fifth avenue, not far from the scene of the explosion, hurried to the scene, and after an investigation, ordered the arrest of the men in charge of the fireworks. He had the prisoners taken to police headquarters with the unexploded fireworks. Inspector Brooks, of the police department, also ordered the arrest of the manufacturer of the bombs, but he has not yet been found.

The district attorney said: "Dynamite bombs should not be allowed in such a public place. I have no doubt that a permit had been issued for the exhibition, but a rigid investigation will be made. Steps will be taken to prevent anything like this occurring in the future."

The scenes at the hospital and at the morgue following the terrible crush after the explosion in Madison Square, were beyond description. It is estimated that 50,000 persons were in the square at the time. Probably 20,000 of these were massed around the point where the explosion occurred, and while they were scrambling to reach places of safety, knocking one another down and falling over park benches, 30,000 others were cheering from the opposite side of the park, where they were viewing the election returns which were thrown upon a screen upon the new skyscraper known as the "Flatiron building." The persons in this portion of the park apparently were elated over the returns, and supposed the explosions which rent the air, were a part of the program, and were totally unaware of the tragedy being enacted so near at hand until a detachment of police forced their way through to make room for the passage of the men bearing the mangled remains of their comrade, Patrolman Shea.

Instantly a terrible calm swept over the crowd and all interest in the returns immediately died out. As the long line of patrol wagons, ambulances and other vehicles carrying dead and injured filed through Twenty-fifth street for Bellevue hospital thousands lined the walks and gazed awe-stricken at the conveyances. Five hundred persons gathered outside the morgue and other hundreds came and went during the night, seeking, among the unidentified dead relatives and friends whom they had lost during the terrible crush following the explosion. Thousands of persons gathered at the hospital gates, among them many women. The scenes around Bellevue were the most exciting in the history of the institution.

Nearly the entire force was at work over the injured. Sixty-five emergency surgeons and physicians, 40 visiting surgeons and physicians and 200 male and female nurses, together with every attendant at the hospital was summoned for immediate duty. Sixteen of the best known surgeons in the city and 150 extra nurses hurried to the institution to perform operations. Many amputations were found necessary.

At the hospital this morning the injured were reported to be in a fair way toward recovery with the exception of Mortimer Butler, who became unconscious after the amputation of one of his legs and is not likely to recover, and Frank Leisten, one of the men engaged in setting off the fireworks. Leisten's right leg was blown off, his chest was badly mangled and his death is probable.

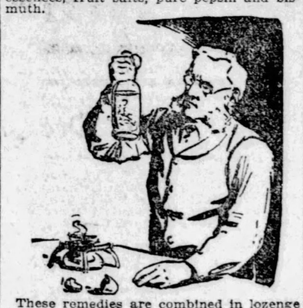
Mt. Holyoke Celebrates.

South Hadley, Mass., Nov. 7.—Mount Holyoke college celebrated today the sixty-fifth anniversary of its foundation, visitors being present from all parts of the east. President Henry Hopkins, of Williams college, delivered an address on "The Power of Personality as Illustrated by Mary Lyon, November 7, 1902."

A TEST EXPERIMENT.

Peculiar Power Possessed by a New Medicine.

Of new discoveries there is no end, but one of the most recent, most remarkable and one which will prove invaluable to thousands of people, is a discovery which it is believed will take the place of all other remedies for the cure of those common and obstinate diseases, dyspepsia and stomach troubles. This discovery is not a loudly advertised, secret patent medicine, but is a scientific combination of wholesome, perfectly harmless vegetable essences, fruit salts, pure pepsin and bismuth.



These remedies are combined in lozenge form, pleasant to take, and will preserve their good qualities indefinitely, whereas all liquid medicines rapidly lose whatever good qualities they may have had as soon as uncorked and exposed to the air.

This preparation is called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and it is claimed that one of these tablets or lozenges will digest from 300 to 3,000 times its own weight of meat, eggs and other wholesome food. And this claim has been proven by actual experiments in the following manner: A hard boiled egg cut into small pieces was placed in a bottle containing warm water heated to ninety-eight degrees (or blood heat), one of these Tablets was then placed in the bottle and the proper temperature maintained for three hours and a half, at the end of which time *the egg was as completely digested as it would have been in a healthy stomach.* This experiment was undertaken to demonstrate that what it would do in the bottle it *would also do in the stomach*, hence its unquestionable value in the cure of dyspepsia and weak digestion. Very few people are free from some form of indigestion but scarcely two will have the same symptoms. Some will suffer most from distress after eating, bloating from gas in the stomach and bowels, others have acid dyspepsia or heartburn, others palpitation or headaches, sleeplessness, pains in chest and under shoulder blades, extreme nervousness as in nervous dyspepsia, but they all have *same cause, failure to properly digest* what is eaten. The stomach *must have* rest and assistance, and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets give it both, by digesting the food for it and in a short time it is restored to its normal action and vigor. At same time the Tablets are so harmless that a child can take them with benefit. This new preparation has already made many astonishing cures, as for instance, the following:

After using only one package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets I have received such great and unexpected benefit that I wish to express my sincere gratitude. In fact it has been six months since I took the package and I have not had one particle of distress or difficulty since. And all this in the face of the fact that the best doctors I consulted told me my case was Chronic Dyspepsia and absolutely incurable as I *had suffered twenty-five years.* I distributed half a dozen packages among my friends here who are very anxious to try this remedy.

Mrs. Sarah A. Skeels,
Lynnville, Jaspar Co., Mo.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by druggists everywhere at 50 cents for full sized packages.

GUNBOAT MARIETTA

Brought the Venezuelans to Time at Barcelona.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The trip of the gunboat Marietta to Barcelona resulted in a satisfactory settlement of the case of Vice-United States Consul Baiz at that place. Several days Mr. Baiz complained to Minister Bowen that the Venezuelan government threatened to collect a forced loan from Mr. Baiz is a wealthy man, and although a native of St. Thomas, the Venezuelan rebels set up the claim that he was a citizen of the country and attempted to take a loan from him under duress. Without consulting the department Minister Bowen dispatched the Marietta to the scene, subsequently notifying the department of his action. Today Commander Diehl reported from La Guayra, to which place the Marietta returned yesterday, that the case had been settled satisfactorily and that he would send particulars by mail. Later the department was notified that the guards had been removed from Mr. Baiz's house and office and assurances had been given by the authorities that he would not be molested again. The department is well pleased at what it regards the firm and wise management of this case by Commander Diehl.

A cablegram from Minister Bowen at Carcas, dated yesterday, conveys the information that shortly after the battle at Victoria the government learned that the revolutionary army was short of ammunition and the government forces were urged forward in pursuit of the revolutionists as they withdrew. In the skirmishes that followed several battalions of the revolutionists succeeded in getting in the rear of the government troops, cutting off all communication between Victoria and Caracas. At this juncture the revolutionists attempted to enter Los Teques, near Caracas, but they were defeated by the government troops, who continued the pursuit and scattered the revolutionary forces. The minister states that it is his understanding that the president will underake a movement for the recapture of Coro, Barcelona, Cumana and Ciudad, Bolivar, and thereby re-establish peace.

GEN. WOOD'S VISIT.

New York, Nov. 10.—Gen. Leonard Wood, who went over with Generals Corbin and Young to represent this country at the German war maneuvers, arrived yesterday on the American line steamship St. Louis. General Wood was accompanied by his family.

"I remained after Generals Corbin and Young," said General Wood, "in order to visit Scotland with my family. The generals and myself were treated very kindly both in Germany and in England. We were granted every facility for seeing the workings of the military systems and have seen many things which were not only interesting and instructive but will be useful to our interests."

General Wood, when asked if he is in favor of re-establishing the canteen in the army, replied:

"My canteen reports are on file. General Funston has come out strong for the canteen, did he not? I think we are all of one opinion on that subject."

General Wood went direct to Washington.

GEN. TORAL INSANE.

Madrid, Nov. 8.—General Toral, who commanded the Spanish army at Santiago de Cuba, at the time of the town's surrender, lost his reason by thinking of the event.

A few days ago, while at Alhama, in the southeast of Murcia, he received instructions from the Spanish government to draw up a full account of the surrender of Santiago. From that time he showed great signs of agitation, and was frequently heard repeating the words: "Surrender!" "Surrender!" The news has created a sensation in Madrid.

A Big Fire.

London, Nov. 10.—A special dispatch from Cape Town announces that an area of eight acres at East London, Cape Colony, has been devastated by fire. Thirty large buildings in the center of the town were destroyed.

BAER'S REPLY.

Flat Contradictions of Charges of the Miners.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The reply of President Geo. F. Baer, of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal company, to the charges of President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers, which has been presented to the anthracite coal strike commission, was today given to the public. Mr. Baer makes no reference to Mr. Mitchell as the president of the miners' organization, but refers to him simply as an individual. Taking up the specifications in Mr. Mitchell's charges seriatim, Mr. Baer first admits that his company owns 37 collieries and that before the strike it employed 26,829 people. Following is a brief summary of the response to Mr. Mitchell's other specifications:

Second—The demand for 20 per cent. increase in wages on piece work is denounced as "arbitrary, unreasonable and unjust." The operators contend that, after making all necessary allowance for different conditions, the rate of wages paid for the mining of anthracite coal is as high as that paid in the bituminous coal fields.

Third—The companies deny that the present rate of wages is lower than is paid in other occupations in the same locality and controlled by like conditions.

Fourth and fifth—Mr. Baer denies that the earnings of the anthracite workers are less than average earnings for other occupations requiring skill and training and also the charge that the earnings are insufficient because of the dangerous character of work in the anthracite mines.

Sixth—This specification made by Mr. Mitchell is referred to as too vague for specific answer, but in a general way it is stated that the anthracite regions are among the most prosperous in the United States.

Seventh—The company pronounces as unjust and inequitable the demand for a reduction of 20 per cent. in hours of labor with a reduction of earnings for time employes and this demand is pronounced impractiseable. In this connection the following statement is made: "Because of the injury to the mines by the strike of the United Mine Workers the cost of producing coal has been greatly increased and a temporary advance in price was made by this company, but it will be impracticable to continue such increase when mining operations become normal."

Eighth—Mr. Baer says that his company has no disagreement with any of its employes about the weighing of coal, because the quantity is usually determined by measurement and not by weight.

Ninth—Repiying to the fourth demand made by Mr. Mitchell Mr. Baer says since the advent of the United Mine Workers' organization into the anthracite fields business conditions there have been intolerable; that the output of the mines has decreased; that discipline has been destroyed; that strikes have been of almost daily occurrence; that men have worked when and as they pleased and that the cost of mining has been greatly increased. He also takes the position that the jurisdiction of the commission is limited to the conditions named by the coal company presidents, which excludes the United Mine Workers from any recognition in the proceedings. He says, however, that "when a labor organization limited to anthracite mine workers is created which shall obey the law, respect the right of every man to work and honestly co-operate with employers, trade agreements may become practicable."

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 10.—President Roosevelt and party will not be the guest of the Ozark Hunting and Fishing club this week, but on the contrary will go after bear in the vicinity of Greenville, Miss.

John H. McDowell, president of the Ozark Hunting and Fishing club, Saturday night received a message from George B. Cortelyou, secretary to the President, in which he expressed regret that it would be impossible for the presidential party to accept the invitation of the club for its bear hunt this week.

From another source it is authoritatively learned that President Roosevelt, Secretary Cortelyou and President Fish, of the Illinois Central railroad company, will go over the Yazoo & Mississippi railroad to a camp which has been established near Smead, in Sharkey county, Miss.

At the Smead camp the party will be the guests of Governor Longino, of Mississippi; Governor Davis, of Arkansas, and Governor Heard, of Louisiana. They will remain in camp until the morning of the 19th, when they will return to Memphis in time to participate in the ceremonies to be given in honor of Hon. Luke Wright.

NEW MEAT TRUST.

New York, Nov. 7.—If the plans launched by Henry Moore, of this city, are carried through the national slaughtering syndicate soon will be in the field against the beef trust on a proposition to give better meat for much less than present prices. Retail butchers in every state of the union have been approached and many will put capital into the syndicate. Already 100 New York city dealers have agreed to go in and the number increases every day.

The plan provides for one great packing plant and stock yards adjacent, with fifty cold storage distributing plants all over the country at convenient centers. Officers of state and local retail butchers' associations have been apprised of the plan and nearly all are in hearty accord with it.

"With our large concern," said Mr. Moore, "we can defy the trust and eventually put it out of business or force it to lower its prices to a reasonable level. The only obstacle to forming the syndicate hitherto has been the fear of discrimination in rates by the railroads in favor of the trust, but exposure has forced the railroads to stop this.

"It will be a cooperative company, with the retail butchers owning all the stock and taking all the profits. About 2,500 New York butchers are expected to buy stock and 10,000 in other parts of the country."

POWER FROM GLACIALWATERS

Boston, Nov. 7.—Engineers are being sent from this city to Tacoma and Seattle to begin work on a project which has for its chief aim the harnessing of Mount Ranier, Washington, for commercial purposes. It is claimed that if successful this will be the first instance where glacial waters have been used directly to provide power. Stone & the waters of the Puyallup glacier on Webster, of Boston, who have installed a great many street railways in all parts of the country, are undertaking the work in order to provide the cities of Tacoma and Seattle with electric light and power. The plan is to construct from the glacier a flume fourteen miles long, through which a head of water will flow sufficient to generate 50,000 horse power. The water in running through the flume will drop 600 feet, and through penstocks will be diverted into turbines connected with electric generators. A three-phase alternating current will be transmitted at high voltage to Tacoma and Seattle.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

MRS. HELENA BLAU,

Young Milwaukee Society Woman.

Mrs. Helena Blau.

TEN thousand cured women have written to tell how Wine of Cardui bestows the blessing of health on every woman who takes it, rich and poor alike. Mrs. Helena Blau, No. 123 Seventh Street, Milwaukee, Wis., is one of the young women whom Wine of Cardui has rescued from a life of suffering. She writes:

"Wine of Cardui is certainly 'worn out' women's best friend and I am pleased to give my experience with it. A few months ago I caught a severe cold, having been out in inclement weather, which settled all over me, particularly in the abdomen. I was in almost constant pain. I consulted a physician and took his medicine for a month and without any relief. I then decided I would try your medicine and it was a lucky day for me when I did so. I noticed a change in a few days and felt encouraged to continue taking Wine of Cardui, and my patience was rewarded, for in two weeks my pains had left me and I felt like a new woman."

The woman who has suffered from female weakness should do anything within reason to secure health. Wine of Cardui is the medicine that appeals to reasonable women—women who hold operations and cutting in horror—women who know that Nature is the best physician. Wine of Cardui gives women back their health by giving Nature a chance to build up the wasted and diseased tissue. Wine of Cardui regulates the menstrual flow and Nature, when relieved of the drains or of the poisons in the system, makes the functional organs strong and healthy again.

Any woman who is silently suffering untold pains because she is too sensitive to undergo a physician's examination and treatment can find no excuse for not securing relief when Wine of Cardui is offered to her. There is no publicity to deter her. She can take Wine of Cardui in the privacy of her home, with as much assurance of a final cure as though a dozen doctors recommended it. Many physicians do recommend Wine of Cardui to their patients.

Why not get a $1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui from your druggist today?

WINE of CARDUI A million suffering women have found relief in Wine of Cardui.

FIERCE NEW YORK FIRE.

New East River Bridge Damaged to Extent of Half a Million.

New York, Nov. 11.—The new East river bridge in process of construction between New York and Brooklyn was damaged to the amount of at least $500,000 last night by a fire that for four hours raged 335 feet in the air on the summit of the great steel tower on the New York side.

Owing to the enormous height of the tower it was impossible to reach the fire with any apparatus in the fire department and the flames, after devouring all the woodwork on the top of the tower, seized on the timber false work of the two foot bridges suspended from the main cables, burning away the supports until nearly 1,000,000 feet of blazing lumber fell with a mighty splash and hiss into the stream.

The fall of the foot bridge carried away scores of the lighter cables and guys, which trailed in the water, rendering it necessary for the police to stop all traffic up and down the river.

The Fall River steamer Puritan and several other craft had narrow escapes while running the gauntlet of fiery brands that fell in showers from the burring bridge. The fire was the most spectacular conflagration that has ever been in New York.

The fire started in a tool shed and from this spread to the great timber framework. Within five minutes after the first discovery of the fire the whole top of the tower was in a blaze. Then the foot bridges fell, carrying with them many tons of bolts, rivets, nuts and tools.

At that moment the Brooklyn fireboat was just below the bridge and a heavy steel beam fell on her, breaking her rudder and sending her drifting helpless down the stream. Sound steamers and all other up-river navigation was stopped.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

Rejoicing in Rome and Other Cities of the Country.

Rome, Nov. 11.—Throughout Italy today was celebrated the thirty-third birthday of a king. In Rome the observance was quite general and there was great rejoicing. Special services were held in the churches and prayers were offered in anticipation of the interesting event expected in the royal family next month. At the Quirinal messages of congratulation were received during the day from Emperor Francis Joseph, Emperor William and other rulers of Europe.

Victor Emanuel III. has changed greatly in the two years that he has occupied the throne of his father and grandfather. Two years ago he scarcely made a statement destined for publicity

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL

that did not express or imply his correct conduct as a thoroughly constitutional monarch and servant of the people. Men who knew him intimately whispered among themselves that he even had Socialistic proclivities. Then gradually a change began to show itself. He became more reserved, more self-conscious—more of a king. He talked more about what his father and grandfather had done for Italy, and how he would complete their work. His attitude toward Italians was no longer that of a gifted, favored elder brother, but of a father. Nevertheless, his development thus far had been of natural, native growth and purely the work of varied Italian influence.

Then last August came his visit to Berlin and Potsdam, and a revolution in his delicately constituted personality was wrought. Whether this revolution has extended beneath the surface or whether it will please the Italians remains to be seen. But for good or ill, for a long or a brief period, he has now the indomitable, exalted Hohenzollern pose, which has manifested itself recently in his severe conduct toward his uncles and cousins.

Count Boni de Castellane, husband of Anna Gould unseated by French chamber of deputies by 278 to 28 votes, following charges of irregularities in his election; he denied buying votes and practicing charity for politics, with which Count de Chauvin accused him.

ADDICKS AT IT.

He Will Not Give Up the Fight for the Senate.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 6.—Although Addicks will lack several votes in the legislature of enough to elect him to the United States Senate, he is still keeping up the fight, which may mean another deadlock. Addicks has issued the following statement:

"For twenty years past prior to my entrance in Delaware politics practically the sole aim of the quandam Republican leaders has been to control the patronage under the Republican national administrations. No attempt was made to organize for victory in the state until Charles H. Treat, under the most adverse circumstances, wrested victory from the Democrats in the year 1889. At that time I had lived and voted twelve years in Delaware, having moved into the state in 1877.

"Treat's victory caled my attention to politics and I have devoted the last fourteen years to perfecting the organization of the union Republicans, which has reached complete victory under J Frank Allee against the combined Democrats, bolting Republicans and federal officeholders of the states, backed by the money of John and James Dobson and the Bancroft cotton mills of this state.

"Large numbers of the bolting Republicans yesterday voted the straight Democratic ticket in close districts. In strong Republican districts the Democrats withdrew their candidates for the legislature and placed upon the ticket the bolting Republican candidates with the intention of electing a Democratic legislature, which, it was agreed, should elect to the United States Senate the immaculate Willard Saulsbury, a Democrat of the worst type, and Gen. James H. Wilson, a laughably impotent Republican born in Illinois.

"This policy has resulted in the loss to the Republican party of enough close districts to prevent the Republicans from having a two-thirds vote in the legislature. It is practically a certainty that at least twenty-seven Republicans, being a majority of the legislature, will go into caucus and elect two Republican United States senators. Humanly speaking there is no power which can induce me to withdraw as a candidate while the two vacancies are unfilled. In passing, we have taken away the temptation of federal patronage by excising from the situation Congressman Ball, who betrayed our confidence.

"J. EDWARD ADDICKS.
"Member Republican National Committee from Delaware."

A DOUBLE LIFE.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 7.—Letters discovered among the effects of Rev. William C. Rabe, who was found dead in the arms of Miss Augusta Bush Wednesday in the pastor's study in the German Baptist church, increased the sensation begun by the tragedy. The letters disclosed that the pre

MORE MEN

Needed to Man Uncle Sam's New Naval Vessels.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The most crying need of the navy according to the annual report of Admiral H. C. Taylor, chief of the bureau of navigation, is more officers to man our warships. He declares that the preparations now going on for the mobilization of the fleet for the winter maneuvers in the West Indies has brought the department face to face with the critical condition due to lack of officers, which he says, has reached such a point as to be dangerous to the efficiency of the fleet. He says that the number of officers on our ships is less than the number on board the ships of other navies, although, as a matter of fact, our ships require more officers than the ships of other navies because we are compelled to man our vessels with green crews, having little or no knowledge of sea life. He submits a table showing that the present needs of the naval service require 1,660 officers, while the number on the navy list, including midshipmen after graduation, is only 1,025, or 611 short. This table is based upon the lowest possible number of officers needed on our battleships, 14, against an average number of officers for similar ships in foreign navies of 35 in England, 20 in France, and 20 in Germany. He figures that the vessels now authorized by congress, but not completed, will require 408 additional officers, to which is to be added 25 per cent for officers sick or on shore duty, and 100 for casualties during the next four years, or a total for the vessels now building of 785. This number added to the present shortage, 577, will give 1,360. The graduates from the naval academy during the next four years will be 360, leaving a total deficit July 1, 1906, of 1,000, not counting officers for auxiliaries who would be required in the event of hostilities. In addition to the increase of midshipmen provided for by the last congress, Admiral Taylor therefore recomends a further increase of one midshipman for each member and delegate in the house and each senator, one from the District of Columbia and 10 annually at large. He also recommends that the number of lieutenant commanders be increased 30, lieutenants (senior grade) 50, and lieutenants (junior grade) and ensigns 350.

A concentration of the naval force in two big fighting squadrons in the North Atlantic and Asiatic water is recommended. For the present, the report says, two squadrons are all that present number of our battleships will permit. To carry out this policy Admiral Taylor proposes to transfer the battleships in the remaining squadrons to one or the other of these heavy squadrons and compose the Pacific, European and South Atlantic squadrons entirely of cruisers. These changes wil be undertaken as soon as the winter maneuvers in the West Indies are concluded. After the rearrangement the distribution of the fighting orce of the navy will be as follows:

North Atlantic Station—Kearsarge, Alabama, Massachusetts, Indiana, Maine, Illinois, Iowa and Texas. This force should be in the future maintained at not ness than eight battleships.

Caribbean Division of North Atlantic Station—Olympia, Montgomery, Marietta, Machias, Panther and Detroit.

Asiatic Station—Kentucky, Oregon, Wisconsin, Monadnock and Monterey.

The battleships in this squadron are to be increased to the number of six as soon as vessels of this class are commissioned.

The Druiser Division of Asiatic Station—New Orleans, Yorktown, Wilmington, Helena, Vicksburg, Princeton, Annapolis, Don Juan de Asturia and Isla de Cuba.

The Rainbow and a large gunboat division will also be attached to this squadron for service among the islands and the rivers.

Pacific Station—New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Marblehead and Ranger.

European Station—Brooklyn, Chicago, San Francisco and Albany.

South Atlantic Station—Newark, Atlanta and Nashville.

It is also proposed to form additional torpedo boat flotillas with a destroyer as the leading vessel, after the plan of the present group now in the West Indies under the command of Lieutenant Chandler.

The proposed concentration of the naval forces, Admiral Taylor says, makes it desirable to have an officer of high rank in command of each of the great heavy fleets and he recommends for these two commands that congress authorize the creation of vice admirals or as an alternative, that it sanction the appointment of two acting vice admirals.

Admiral Taylor also urges recommends further congressional action for the establishment of a general staff to control and administer the affairs of the fleet to be responsible for the personnel and to direct generally, under the secretary, the military affairs of the fleet and be responsible to him for its condition.

Much space is devoted in the report to the necessity for gunnery training. Prizes are recommended for excellence in gunnery exercise and target practice. Attention is called in detail to the operations of the fleets and the work of our naval officers and men in the waters of the Philippines and of the West Indies is highly commended. To the close blockade, established by the navy in the island of Samar, he says the defeat of Lukban, the insurgent leader, is largely attributable. Progressive instructions and maneuvers similar to those which are to take place this winter in the Caribbean are to be made a feature of the work of the Asiatic squadron.

THREE NEW STATES.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma territories will be made into states in the coming session of congress. If there is any exception it will be New Mexico. Senator Beveridge has just left Washington, where he received an authorized revised edition of the Republican policy respecting these territories. Up until last spring, when Senator Beveridge, as chairman of the committee on territories, made his winning fight against the consideration of statehood bills, the purpose of the Republican leaders was to add no new states to the flag for the present. The reasons were purely political. It meant the addition of Democratic senators, Democratic representatives and Democratic votes in the electoral college.

Now that the mountain states have been reclaimed, and silver is a dead issue, it is thought that the Republicans can carry these states, after congress changes their status. As a cabinet minister remarked: "They are Roosevelt's kind of people." The President is to make several stops there on his way to California in the spring, and political experts here say that after he has congratulated them upon reaching their majority, and whooped things up generally, there is no possible doubt but the President will carry all three new states. President Roosevelt himself thinks this is so.

Senator Beveridge will preside over senatorial hearings to be held in the territories in the two weeks preceding the beginning of congress. The reports on these hearings will be made the basis of legislation, and there is not much doubt but that all three territories will be admitted to statehood.

THE BOND QUESTION.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The treasury department has discontinued the acceptance of state and municipal bonds as security for government deposits. Transactions already initiated, however, will be completed.

The amount of municipal and state bonds deposited aggregates roundly $17,000,000. These transactions that are already in progress will be completed and will slightly increase the treasury's holding of these securities.

COLLECTOR REMOVED.

Political Situation in Alabama Caused the President's Action.

Washington, Nov. 10.—Julian Bingham, collector of internal revenue for the district of Alabama, has been removed from his office, and Joseph O. Thompson appointed to succeed him. The change was made as a result of a political condition which recently arose in Alabama. Colored Republicans were excluded from participation in the Republican state convention, and Collector Bingham was held responsible, at least in a measure, for their exclusion.

Postmaster General Payne visited the White House today, and as he left the executive offices made public the following statement defining the reasons for the change:

"The change in the office of collector of internal revenue for the district of Alabama in nowise reflects upon the integrity or ability of Mr. Bingham, the incumbent of the office. It is one of these things which occasionally happen in politics. The position taken by the Republicans of Alabama at their recent state convention, as understood by the Republicans of the North, is looked upon as a perversion of the fundamental principles of the Republican party, and Mr. Bingham is, in a measure, held responsible for that action; hence the change.

"Neither the administration nor the Republican party of the North will stand for the exclusion of any section of our people by reason of their race or color, when, in other respects, such persons have complied with the laws and are eligible under the law to full and free participation in political action and are of a high standard of personal character. In other words, there are a few hundred colored men in Alabama who come up to the requirements of the recently adopted state constitution and are eligible for participation in political affairs, and the action of the Republican state convention referred to in arbitrarily excluding them is not approved; no more than such action would be approved if it were taken in Ohio or Indiana."

Mr. Thompson, the appointee, is a brother of Representative Thompson, of Alabama. He is a Republican, although his brother is a Democrat.

ORDNANCE REPORT.

Washington, Nov. 10.—General William Crozier, chief of the bureau of ordnance, in his annual report to the secretary of war, says the improved musket has been completed and tried with very satisfactory results; the various changes not only increasing the weapon, but cheapening and accelerating the production. The rod bayonet is a feature of the new rifle. Its advantage lies in the fact that it lightens the weight of the gun and dispenses with the bayonet and bayonet scabbard now in use and in place of which intrenching tools may be carried by the soldier. The new piece weighs but a little less than twelve pounds, considerably lighter than the German Mauser, yet has greater velocity and greater penetration. It is noted that opinions differ as to the value of the rod bayonet. The construction of 5,000 of the new muskets has been authorized.

General Crozier embraces in his report he conclusions of the board of ordnance and fortification on the recent tests of the several systems for a new field gun to show why the ordnance department model is superior. Generally speaking, the new gun will have a caliber of three inches and will fire a projectile weighing fifteen pounds with an initial velocity of 1,700 feet per second. A new feature will be the bullet-proof shields with which the new pieces are to be provided. Captain Charles B. Wheel igsivre as was the case o f,ffi li, Wheeler is given credit for the design of the gun carriage.

One chapter deals with the recent army and navy maneuvers. It was developed that one month's time was not sufficient, with the shipping facilities at hand, to supply, by ordinary means of transportation, such a large amount of projectiles and ammunition as were required by the coast fortifications. It is suggested that special means must be provided in future for getting ammunition to the coast batteries. Attention is called to the fact that the expense of the maneuvers was not great, the total value of the powder shipped to all ports being only $5,963.

Results have demonstrated, the report recites, that it is practicable, with the use of a new explosive employed, to fire through a hardened plate of twelves inches in thickness without exploding the charge until after the plate has been entirely perforated, in other words, that the charge can be detonated within a ship's body after penetrating the armor.

ANOTHER RUMOR DENIED.

Washington, Nov. 8.—"There is no authority for coupling the name of the President with the statement published today that the administration is in favor of a change in the basis of, and a reduction in, the representation of the southern states in Republican national conventions and in the house of representatives."

Postmaster General Payne made this statement to-day as he left the executive office after a conference with the President.

"My position on the question of the basis of representation in Republican national conventions," continued Mr. Payne, "is well understood. For many years I have believed that the present basis is unfair and an improper one. I believe so now, and expect always to believe so, and I hope to see that basis changed by the next national convention. There is no power to change the basis of representation except by action of the convention itself."

OUR COAT OF ARMS.

Washington, Nov. 7.—A question arose recently as to the correctness of the design of the coat of arms as displayed on the President's flag, which has been in use in the navy for many years. Attention was first called to the matter when a foreign attache remarked that it was strange that the army and navy should have two different flags for the President. It was then discovered that the two differed in the matter of the coat of arms. The state department was called up for an authentic copy of the coat of arms. It showed seven white and six red stripes in the shield, while the navy department's flag had seven red stripes and six white ones. The matter was referred to the President, but he sent it back to the department for decision. While Acting Secretary Darling has not formally decided the matter, he inclines to follow the state department.

WU IS RECALLED.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Minister Wu has finally served official notice on this government of the change to be made in the Chinese legation here. Today he called at the White House, accompanied by Mr. Tung, his first secretary of legation, and presented to President Roosevelt his letter of recall. Mr. Wu, acting under instruction from his government, which is very anxious that he shall return speedily to China to carry forward the work of preparing the commercial treaties, will return to his home immediately and without awaiting the arrival here of Liang Cheng, who is to succeed him as minister to Washington and is still in China. Therefore, Mr. Wu will leave the first secretary, Mr. Tung, in charge of the legation here until the arrival of his successor.

TARIFF MATTERS.

President Wants No Tinkering at the Present Time.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The announced decision of the President and his cabinet that there is to be no tariff revision this winter, and most likely not until after the Presidential election, does not meet with the aproval of the Republican congressional committee. Representatives Babcock and Overstreet, chairman and secretary of the comittee, are both in the city and openly declare that the Republicans would have lost if definite promises had not been made by Republican orators that there "would be early tariff revision along protection lines." "We convinced the people of the party's sincerity in making this promise," said Secretary Overstreet, "and the Republicans cannot disregard the pledge, even though it is not made in a platform. The committee made a thorough canvas and knows how general is the demand for a new tariff schedule. The existence of this sentiment is a demonstrated fact. It cannot be trifled with. Procrastination will seriously offend a large number of voters, Republican voters."

Representative Babcock said he did not care to say for publication at this time what he thought the political effect will be if the President tries to satisfy the tariff revision sentiment by recommending and securing a tariff commission. The chairman, however, has privately informed some of his political friends that he is convinced that the people would regard it as a breach of faith, and that the result would be the defeat of the party two years from now.

OUR TRANSPORT SYSTEM.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The annual report of Gen. M. I. Ludington, quartermaster general, is a review of the work done by his department during the year. The most interesting feature is what he has to say regarding the transports in view of the desire in some quarters to dispose of them. He says the ships are fitted up in the best possible shape for the transportation of troops, and that representatives of foreign nations have asked for plans of the fittings with a view of improving their transports. The report continues:

"Nearly every ship sailing from Manila had on board about one hundred sick, who were provided with every attention and comfort in the transport hospitals that would be found in any well-regulated hospital ashore.

"Of the many thousands of persons who have been transported on the vessels of the army transport service since its inception, not one life has been sacrificed by reason of any fault in the fittings or accommodations upon the army transports.

"In view of this excellent record and of the experience of the department in its futile efforts to secure suitable commercial ships for the transportation of the armies during the war with Spain, and the further fact that when withdrawn from active service the transports cannot be advantageously disposed of by sale, I am firmly convinced that, even though circumstances should permit the withdrawal of the transports from regular line service to the Philippine islands it would be wise policy to retain a sufficient number of transports as a part of the equipment of the army, to be economicaly cared for and kept in such condition as to be promptly available for any emergency which may arise requiring the transportation of troops on the ocean."

BOND-HAY TREATY.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Secretary Hay, for the United States and Sir Michael Herbert, representing the British government and the government of New Foundland, today at the state department signed what is known as the Bond-Hay treaty, providing for reciprocity between the United States and New Foundland, covering fish products and bait. The treaty will be submitted to the senate immediately on its reassembling, and meanwhile, following the rule in such cases, the state department refrains from making public the details of the instrument.

PRISONERS FROM CEYLON.

Washington, Nov. 7.—Ambassador Choate has reported to the secretary of state in response to instructions in relation to the repatriation of American citizens detained by the British government as prisoners of war in Ceylon that Lord Lansdowne informed him under date of October 27 that it is purposed to send the prisoners in question to the United States by the first steamer, and that they will be looked after at the expense of the British government until they reach their destinations. They were sent to Ceylon from the Transvaal.

CHAFFEE AND WRIGHT.

Rough Voyage From Manila on Transport Sumner.

San Francisco, Nov. 11.—The United States transport Sumner arrived in port last evening from the Philippines after a most stormy and most perilous voyage. Shortly after leaving Yokohama the vessel encountered a typhoon. Boats were smashed, portions of the rigging carried away and during the height of the storm a launch was torn from its fastenings and struck with terrific force that state room of Mrs. Chaffee, wife of Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, the shock prostrating that lady, who was ill when she boarded the vessel.

On board the transport were General Chaffee and wife, Vice Governor Wright, of the Philippines, accompanied by Mrs. Wright; Capt. J. P. Lindsley, Lieutenant Roy B. Carper, Major J. L. Phillips, Major William H. Arthur, Judge James H. Blount, of the Philippine insular government; Lieutenant Colonel James T. Kerr and wife and a large number of officers' wives returning home.

General Chaffee has been absent from this country for over three years, during which time duty called him to Cuba, to China and the Philippines.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A TRAIN

Austin, Tex., Nov. 10.—What is believed to have been an attempt to wreck the St. Louis flyer to Mexico City over the International & Great Northern railroad, was frustrated last night about five miles from this city. That it was prevented was due to the fact that a local passenger train, running about two hours and a half late, crashed into a pile of rocks and cross ties wedged betwen the rails. The local train was slowing up near the small station of Hooper to left off a passenger when it ran into the obstruction, sustaining comparatively little damage. The railroad people, it is said, have been expecting a hold-up for several weeks, owing to the fact that large shipments of gold are being made to and from Mexico, and the precaution has been taken of having an armed guard on every through train operated through the dangerous country.

MOLINEUX ACQUITTED.

New York, Nov. 11.—The jury remained out just 25 minutes. When the foreman announced the verdict of acquittal there was much applause and the cheering extended to the crowd waiting outside in the corridors and on the street

CHEERS FOR PRESIDENT

Enthusiastic Demonstration at Chamber of Commerce Dedication.

New York, Nov. 11.—With the President and a former president of the United States as guests of honor, and with representatives of foreign and other distinguished persons present, the New York Chamber of Commerce formally dedicated its building in this city today. The new building, a handsome structure of white marble, is situated in Liberty street, between Nash and Broadway. The proceedings were opened with a prayer of dedication by the Rev. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity church. An address of welcome by Morris K. Jessup, president of the chamber, followed, and then the oration of the day was delivered by former President Grover Cleveland. Former President Cleveland said in part:

"No associated body of our citizens felt more deeply the throbbing of patriotism when our government was threatened by armed rebellion than this business organization; its protest and aid were immediately forthcoming when an insidious attack was made upon our financial integrity; from no quarter has a more insistent demand been heard for international arbitration; its espousal of the cause of business education has been hearty; it has advocated enlarged reciprocity relations between nations and the removal of their vexatious hindrances; and last, but by no means least, it has promptly and with an open hand relieved distress and alleviated disaster.

"These exercises, recalling so forcibly the growth of American commerce in worldwide influence abroad, cannot fail to be of interest to the citizens of the greatest of our states and of our imperial city, must especially congratulate themselves upon the association of their state and city with the fame and honor which have been wrought out by the Chamber of Commerce of the state of New York."

When Mr. Cleveland rose to speak he was greeted with loud cheers and several times in his speech he was interrupted by applause. At the conclusion of Mr. Cleveland's address Morris K. Jessup, president of the chamber, announced that President Roosevelt, although reserving his address for the banquet this evening, had consented to say a few words. As President Roosevelt stepped forward to address the chamber the whole assemblage rose and cheered. He spoke as follows:

"I have been asked here as the chief executive of the nation and so I can speak, not merely on your behalf, but on behalf of our people as a whole in greeting and thanking for their presence here these representatives of foreign countries who have done us the honor and pleasure of being present today. (Applause.) I greet the ambassador (turning to Mr. Cambon), whose approaching departure we so sincerely regret, the ambassador to whom on his advent we extended such hearty greeting, and especially representatives of the great friendly civilized nations with whom we intend to be knit even closer by ties of commercial and social good will in the future (turning to the Russian and British ambassadors and Prince Henry von Plessa).

"And now, gentlemen, having greeted your guests on behalf of you I greet you in the name of the people, not merely because you stand for commercial success, but because this body has been able to show that the greatest commercial success can square with the immutable and enternal laws of decent and righ. living and of fair dealing between man and man."

The demonstration as the President concluded ended with three cheers.

Mayor Low made the concluding address. The ceremonies closed with a benediction by the Rev. Morgan Dix. A luncheon followed the formal exercises.

SHE RACES HORSES.

New York, Nov. 10.—Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, the New York society woman who has gone in for racing on her own account, who had horses entered under

MRS. HERMAN B. DURYEA.

her colors at the last Morris park meeting, will be even more enterprising next season. It is announced that she will regularly enter her horses in most of the big events of the Metropolitan tracks.

THE LOST MAN.

Kalispell, Mont., Nov. 10.—There have been no new developments in the search for Superintendent Eagan of the Great Northern railroad, notwithstanding the reward of $1,000 has attracted more men into the district. Another party left Columbia Falls yesterday for Hungry Horse creek and will be out several days. It is now almost impossible to get through the country except on snow shoes. The return of two parties is anxiously awaited. One went up to the cabin on Pyramid Peak and another into the South Fork country. It will be at least three days before they can make their report. Dr. Houston has given up all hope of Eagan being alive. Dr. Houston said: "Mr. Eagan wore extremely heavy pants and vest, my oiled canvas hunting coat, a roll felt hat and carried a rifle. He had at least 20 cartridges."

SALT TRUST IS KNOCKED OUT

San Francisco, Nov. 11.—After United States Attorney Woodworth had concluded arguments in the United States circuit court upon his petition to destroy the Federal Salt company and its associates as a trust, United States Circuit Judge Morrow ordered that the temporary injunction be made permanent as to all the defendants, except the Imperial Salt company, which was not shown to have been a member of the trust. The decision, it is said, will destroy the trust.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every pain. Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs. Taken inwardly, there is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York.

THE CROP REPORT.

Yield of Corn Per Acre Higher Than Average.

Washington, Nov. 11.—The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of corn, as published in the monthly report of the statistician of the department of agriculture, is 26.8 bushels as compared with an average yield of 16.7 bushels in 1900 and 1899 and a ten-year average of 23.4.

The average yield per acre for Ohio for 1902 was 38.0, against 26.1 in 1901, 37.0 in 1900, and 31.8 for a ten-year average. The general average as to quality is 80.7 per cent, as compared with 73.7 per cent last year, 85.5 per cent in 1900, and 87.2 per cent in 1899.

It is estimated that about 1.9 per cent of the corn crop of 1901 was still in the hands of farmers on November 1, 1902, as compared with 4.5 per cent of the crop of 1900 in farmers' hands on November 1, 1901, and 4.4 per cent of that of 1899 in hand November 1, 1900.

The preliminary estimate of the average in yield per acre of buckwheat is 18.8 bushels, against 18.6 bushels in 1901, 15.0 bushels in 1900, and a ten-year average of 17.2 bushels. The general average as to quality is 88.1 per cent, against 93.3 per cent last year, and 90.2 per cent in 1900.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of potatoes is 95.4 bushels, against an average yield per acre of 65.5 bushels in 1901, 80.8 bushels in 1900, and a ten-year average of 75.9 bushels.

The preliminary estimate of the average yield per acre of hay is 1.51 tons, against an average yield of 1.28 tons in 1901 and 1900, and a ten-year average of 1.29 tons. The present yield is, with the exception of 1898, the highest ever reported by the department of agriculture and each of the eleven principal hay producing states reports an average yield in excess of that of last year and also in excess of the ten-year average. The average as to quality is 85.7 per cent, against 91.4 per cent in November last and 89.7 per cent in November, 1900.

All of the ten principal tobacco states except Pennsylvania report average yields per acre of tobacco in excess of their ten-year averages. The quality of the tobacco crop is fair.

The apple and pear crops are considerably above the ten-year average in nearly all the states in which the raising of these fruits is of any importance, and the grape crop is slightly below such average.

The estimated production of sugar cane in percentages of a full crop is as follows: North Carolina and Texas, 85; Georgia, 84; Louisiana, 82; South Carolina, 76; Florida, 75; Mississippi, 71, and Alabama, 67.

The estimated average yield per acre of rough rice in bushels is as follows: Louisiana, 25.5; North Carolina, 31.6; South Carolina, 23.3; Georgia, 31.0; Florida, 27.0; Alabama, 25.2; Mississippi, 10.4, and Texas, 45.0.

TROUBLE IN BOLIVIA.

Government Army Surrenders in Acre.

Tacna, Chili, Nov. 11.—Citizens of this city were astonished Saturday evening, says a dispatch from LaPaz, Bolivia, when government officials posted throughout the town placards which declared the whole republic of Bolivia in a state of siege, owing to the country being threatened.

The decree caused intense excitement, because of the unexpectedness of the announcement and ignorance for the reason for the government adopting such a step. Two rumors were heard. One was that the Bolivians were completely defeated in Acre. The other report was that 2,000 Peruvians were on the frontier, near the Madre de Dios river.

El Commercio de Bolivia prints these official dispatches:

"Manaaos, Nov. 7.—Rojas surrendered at Empressa for lack of ammunition.

(Signed.) "MONETIERO, "Vice Consul."

"Petropolis, Nov. 8.—Advices of October 15 confirmed. Rojas capitulated. Returns to Bolivia, via Manos.

(Signed.) "PINILLA, "Minister of Bolivia in Brazil."

El Commercio, in commenting upon the situation, says:

"The exact seriousness of the news from Acre is unknown, but the government must be in possession of grave news to take such a measure and to declare a state of siege which appears unnecessary, as the entire country, without distinction of party or class, will stand by the government."

Some persons attribute the government's action to a desire to obtain popularity and to put an end to the Senate's opposition to concluding arrangements with Chili.

The charges were regarded as unfounded and it has been recommended that the government make public all news from Acre immediately after being received.

Colonel Rojas, to whom reference is made in the official dispatches to the Bolivian government, was the commander of the Bolivian forces in Acre.

DRIVING FANATICS TO THEIR HOMES

Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 11.—The Doukhobors belonging to the Swan river district were unloaded from the cars at Yorkton yesterday and another chapter in their pilgrimage was begun. Inspector Bedley, Agent Speers and an interpreter told the sectarians that they would be started for home; that wagons would be provided and that they might ride. Some of the leaders were rebellious and had to be forced into the wagons. It is expected the villages will be reached tonight.

MOROCCAN PRETENDER PUT TO FLIGHT

London, Nov. 11.—The pretender to the throne, with a large following, attacked the Moroccan army at daybreak on November 1, says a dispatch from Fez. The invaders penetrated the camp, but the sultan's troops rallied and drove off the rebels, whom they pursued, inflicting much loss. The pretender, with some of his followers, took refuge in a native castle, which the troops attacked, captured and burned on November 4. Many rebels were killed or taken prisoners, but the pretender escaped.

WANT COCK-FIGHTS.

Havana, Nov. 11.—A heavy rain interfered with the public demonstration, which was held here in the interest of legalizing cock-fighting in Cuba and rescinding the military order prohibiting it. There were five bands of music in the procession which marched through the streets of Havana, and five hundred countrymen on foot and on horseback turned out for the occasion. Banners proclaiming cock-fighting to be the national sport of Cuba were much in evidence. Several winning game-cocks were proudly exhibited in the procession. The demonstrators were refused an audience by President Palma, but presented their petition in favor of cock-fighting to the senate. Other petitions in favor of the sport have been presented to congress from all parts of the island.

MINISTER WU TO BE DINED

Washington, Nov. 11.—Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister, will be the guest of the Silk Association of America and the American Asiatic Association at a banquet to be given in New York Thursday night. Mr. Wu, since the announcement of his early return to China, has been in receipt of a number of invitations which he will be obliged to decline.

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THE TOLEDO BLADE

a full sized ***one-dollar*** package of ***Vitae-Ore,*** by mail, ***postpaid,*** sufficient for one month's treatment, to be paid for within one month's time after receipt, if the receiver can truthfully say that its use has done him or her more good than all the drugs and doses of quacks or good doctors or patent medicine he or she has ever used. Read this over again carefully and understand that we ask our pay only when it has done you good, and not before. We take all the risk; you have nothing to lose. If it does not benefit you, you pay us nothing. ***Vitae-Ore*** is a natural, hard, adamantine, rock-like substance—mineral ore—mined from the ground like gold and silver, and requires about twenty years for oxidization. It contains free iron, free sulphur and magnesium, and one package will equal in medicinal strength and curative value 800 gallons of the most powerful, efficacious mineral water drunk fresh at the springs. It is a geological discovery, to which there is nothing added or taken from. It is the marvel of the century for curing such diseases as Rheumatism, Bright's Disease, Blood Poisoning, Heart Trouble, Diphtheria, Catarrh and Throat Affections, Liver, Kidney and Bladder Ailments, Stomach and Female Disorders, La Grippe and Malarial Fever, Nervous Prostration and General Debility, as thousands testify, and as no one, answering this, writing for a package, will deny after using. ***Vitae-Ore*** will do the same for you as it has done for thousands who have accepted this offer and ***made nature their doctor,*** if you will give it a trial, which none should hesitate to do on this liberal offer. ***Send for a $1.00 package at our risk.*** You have nothing to lose if the medicine does not benefit you. ***We want no one's money whom Vitae-Ore does not benefit.*** Can anything be more fair? One package is usually sufficient to cure ordinary cases; two to four for chronic, obstinate cases. Investigation will bear out our statement that we ***mean just what we say*** in the above announcement and will do just as we agree. Write for a package at our risk and expense, giving your age and ailments, so that we may give you special directions for treatment, if same be necessary, and mention this paper, so that we may know that you are entitled to this liberal offer.

This offer will challange the attention and consideration, and afterwards the gratitude, of every living person who desires better health, or who suffers pains, ills and diseases which have defied the medical world and grown worse with age. We care not for your skepticism, but ask only your investigation, and at our expense, regardless of what ills you have, by sending to us for a package. You must not write on a postal card.

In answer to this, address ***Theo. Noel Co.,*** Blade Department, Vitæ-Ore Building, Chicago, Ill.

WIRFLESS SYSTEM.

Experimental Stations to Be Erected by the Government.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Government control of all wireless telegraph stations along the coasts of the United States is recommended by Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment, in his annual report.

Foreign governments, it is pointed out, are exercising careful supervision over the locations of wireless telegraph stations within their waters, thus insuring prompt transmission of messages at all times.

Admiral Bradford says it is proposed to establish wireless telegraph stations for the purpose of instructing officers and men at Newport, New York, San Francisco and probably other naval stations. In order to ascertain the effect of heat, which is said to be injurious to the successful working of wireless apparatus, a statnon will be established at Key West, Fla.

HAYTIAN REBELS.

Port-au-Prince, Hayti, Nov. 10.—General Jumeau, the leading supporter of M. Firmin, the exiled revolutionary leader, accompanied by 83 persons, who had sought refuge in the consulate at Jonives, has started for Jamaica on board the Cuban steamer Paloma.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Nov. 8.—Bradstreet's says: Jobbing trade has continued active at most markets exceeding last year's spring sales are of good volume, indicating confidence, and enormous shipments of all classes of merchandise have congested the railroads, already fully occupied in trying to move supplies of fuel to consumers and grain crops to markets. Warmer weather early in the week retarded retail trade and slightly affected some collections, but colder weather west later on stimulated demand for heavy goods, and gives promise of bettering final distribution materially. Good collections are the rule, few exceptions to this being noted, and these only where rapid marketing of grain has been interfered with or retail demand for heavy goods has been held in abeyance. Failures are fewer than last year, and liabilities for October were less than in all but one of the past ten years. Prices show great steadiness.

The labor situation is quiet, and a favorable influence for continued peace is the disposition on the part of the railroads to grant wage advances. A feature of trade is the immense volume of merchandise moving to Western consumers. Railroads report cars and locomotives alike scarce. At the South warmer weather has allowed of the continued maturing and close picking of the cotton crop, and estimates of the final yield tend upward. Cotton goods remain quite active and strong despite the shading in raw cotton.

Iron and steel show little change. There is a possibility that the lull in the demand for iron noted of late has been misunderstood. With the immense output for next year already booked, steadiness in the cruder form seems absolutely certain, but the question whether present prices for finished material will curtail consumption is yet to be settled. The fuel situation is conceded to have an important bearing. Coke is very scarce, and fully a score of eastern furnaces are banked. Independent producers are getting from 50 cents to $1 per ton more than the quotations set by the leading producers.

A new war has broken out in the sugar trade, the Pacific coast beet product contesting eastern markets with that of cane. Raw sugar is firmly held on expected world crops being shorter, but the refined is weaker, partly owing to the war talk and partly because the canning season is about over. Complaint that there is no profit in the leather business still continues.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending Thursday, November 6, number 148, as against 194 last week; 191 in this week last year, 161 in 1900, 182 in 1899 and 187 in 1898.

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Nov. 11.—Close.—A dull air pervaded the atmosphere on change today. The opening was steady for all grains. The cables were practically unchanged and weather conditions rather unsettled and withal not as favorable as could be desired. There is a prospect of a decrease in the movement and the receipts for both the northwest and southwest today justify this prospect to a certain extent. The northwest situation continues strong, and southwest is working relatively firmer. Patten was a factor in the covering movement, which was quite extensive in wheat. The forecast suggests general showers, with somewhat higher temperatures. The increase in the world's visible is four and one-half millions. The primary receipts of wheat were 1,538,000; last year, 1,444,000; shipments, 1,035,000; last year, 571,000.

Cash wheat opened unchanged at 76c, and remained steady. December, at 77@77¼c, opened ¼c lower to unchanged, and later advanced to ¾c. May opened unchanged at 77¼c, but rallied as the session progressed, to 78¾c, closing ¾c higher. December closed ¾c higher and cash ¼c higher.

The bearish government crop report did not seem to affect the local corn market to any percentible degree. Bad weather for movement, and steady cables kept the prices steady. Primary receipts of corn, 409,000 bu; last year, 262,000; shipments, 413,000 bu; last year, 213,000. The world's visible supply increased 190,000. December opened at 42¾c, ¼c higher, to unchanged, and remained quiet. May, at 42, opened unchanged and held steady until the close, which was ¼c lower. December closed unchanged.

Oats opened strong for December and unchanged for May. Later, however, December, which opened ½c higher at 32c, declined to 31¾c. May, at 32½c, was quiet and steady, and closed unchanged. December closed ¼c higher. The world's visible supply increased 816,000 bu.

Seed took another spurt in the way of an advance this morning. This was principally due to lighter receipts and a speculative mood, which just now seems to hover about the seed crowd. The receipts were 469 bags, against 789 last year; shipments, 100 bags, as compared with 1,158 bags last year. January opened 2½c to 7½c higher at $7.15@7.20, being quoted later at $7.20 asked. March, at $7.17½@7.20, opened 7½@10c higher. Estimated receipts of seed for tomorrow, 600 bags. November closed 5c higher; January, 2½c higher, and May, 5c higher.

TOLEDO.

				Today Nov. 10	
Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
Cash	76	76½	76	76½	76
Dec.	76¾	77⅝	77⅛	77⅝	77¾
May	77¾	78⅝	77⅜	78⅝	77¾
Corn—					
Dec.	42⅝	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	42⅝
May	42	42	41¾	41⅞	42
Oats—					
Dec.	32	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	31½
May	32½	..	..	32½	32½
Rye—					
No. 2—51c.					
Clover Seed—					
Nov.				7.05	7.00
Jan.	7.15-20	7.15	7.15	7.15	7.12½
March	7.17½30	7.17½	7.15	7.15	7.10
Prime Alsyke—$8.70 b.					
Prime Timothy—$1.85 b.					

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Dec.	71⅞½	72½	71⅝½	72⅝½	71½⅝a
May	73⅝	74⅜	73⅛	74⅜	73⅝⅛b
Corn—					
Dec.	50¼	51	50¼	50⅝51	50¼a
May	41⅞	42	41⅜	41⅜b	42@42⅛a
Oats—					
Dec.	30	30¼	29½⅝	29⅜⅞b	30
May	31½	31⅜	30⅝⅞	31⅛a	31¼

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Dec.	78¾¼	78⅞	78¾	78⅞	78¾a
May	77⅝⅜	78⅜	77⅞	78¾a	78
Corn—					
Dec.	54⅜	55b	54½	54⅞	54⅝b
May	46⅝	46⅜	46¼	46⅝	47a

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	68¼b	68⅜	68⅛	68¾a	68⅛a
May	72⅝½	72⅞	72⅜	72⅞	72½

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Dec.	..	..	..	71⅝	70¾
May	..	..	..	73	72⅜

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Dec.	..	..	..	70¾b	70b
May	..	..	..	73¼	72½b

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Jan.	$15.17	$15.20	$15.12	$15.12	$15.20b
May	14.27	14.35	14.25	14.27	14.32
Lard—					
Dec.	9.62	9.62	9.50	9.50b	9.75a
Jan.	9.20	9.22	9.15	9.15	9.25
May	8.40	8.42	8.40	8.40b	8.45
Ribs—					
Jan.	8.02b	8.05	8.00	8.00a	8.07
May	7.62	7.62	7.57	7.57	7.50

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Nov. 11. — Money on call easier at 5½ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent; sterling exchange, fairly steady with actual business in bankers' bills at 487@487.125 for demand and at 484